BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842. No. 8636

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,
A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.

Courier Office, 27th May, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

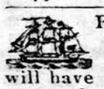
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligencec onnected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 27th May 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 27th May, 1842.



FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 27th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 27th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Robert Benn*, A. RITCHIE, Commander, will have quick despatch—carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to

EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 26th May 1842.

FOR BORDEAUX AND MARSEILLES.—The Barque *L'Amable*, Captain P. S. DEVRAULX, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes Street, 27th May 1842.

FOR CHINA.—The Ship *Edinburg*, 1414 Tons, J. PATERSON, H. C. S., Commander, to be dispatched in all this month. For Freight of Opium or Passage, apply to the Commander, or

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO

Bombay, 27th May 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail on or about the 1st proximo, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage having spacious accommodations, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 27th May 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *George Habsere Bainbridge* Esquire, late a Lieutenant, in the second Regiment of European Light Infantry, deceased, may be granted to *Charles Hardy Bainbridge* Esquire, as the constituted Attorney of *Ann Adelaide Hippolyta Bainbridge*, the widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 26th day of May 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Election of a SCHOOL MASTER to this Institution, is postponed to the 28th Instant.

Candidates are requested to send their testimonials together with their application.

Salary 150 Rs. monthly, free quarters, and Medical attendance.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th May, 1842.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of remaining in India, wishes to procure a situation in any capacity in which his services may be deemed useful, either in the interior or on the coast, can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address A. B. at the office of this Paper.

Bombay, 27th May 1842.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

A NEW Joint Stock Bank, under the above denomination, having been lately established at this Presidency, the attention of the Public is requested to the following particulars.

1st. The Capital of the Bank is to be Fifty Lacs of Rupees, consisting of Ten Thousand Shares of 500 Rupees each.

2nd. A sum of five Rueees on each Share is to be paid on or before the 10th of June next, and a further sum of 20 Rupees on each Share on or before the 16th of July following, when a receipt will be given for the first Instalment of 5 per cent. A second Instalment of 5 per cent, is to be paid on or before the 10th of September next, and after that such further instalments, not exceeding 100 Rupees on each Share as shall be called for by the Directors on one month's previous notice being given by advertisement in one or more of the public Newspapers.

3rd. No more than 5000 Shares shall be immediately distributed, the remaining 5000 to be kept in reserve to be disposed of hereafter by the Directors, as they shall think most beneficial for the Bank; any profit arising therefrom to form a surplus fund.

4th. Subscribers will be required forthwith to execute the deed of settlement, and any neglect to pay the required instalments will incur a forfeiture of shares.

5th. Lieutenant Colonel *Stratford Powell*, *Framjee Cowasjee*, *Esq.*, *and J. D. Murray*, *Esq.* have accepted the office of Trustees, and the present Directors are Major General *T. Valiant*, *K. H.*, *Colonel J. G. Jameson and Messrs. Richmond* and *Morgan*, with power to add to their number.

6th. The Bank will commence business as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed; and in the meantime applications for the unappropriated Shares will be registered as received, at the Office of Messrs. *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*, Rampart Row.

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Landing and Shipping Company will be held at the Exchange Rooms, on Thursday the 2d proximo, at 3 P. M. in compliance with the requisition of Twenty Shareholders.

C. B. SKINNER,
Chairman.

Bombay, 27th May 1842.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

THE undersigned are authorized to register on part of the Agra and United Service Bank, the names of parties proposing to subscribe to the increase of capital lately voted by the Proprietory to the extent of five Lacs for exclusive subscription at half premium or Rs. 600 per share of Rs. 500 by the Services of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

Early application is recommended, the Directors wishing if possible to close the subscription list by the 30th June 1842.

DIROM CARIER AND CO.

Bombay Agency
Agra and U. S. Bank,

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND CO. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND CO.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate		@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Port	3 dozen in Quarts	@ 22 ,,
,,	6 ,, Pints	@ 12 ,,
Brown Sherry	3 ,, Quarts	@ 22 ,,
Pale	3 ,, ,,	@ 20 ,,

From PHRIAN, *of Bordeaux*.

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz.	Quarts	35 ,,
Do	2 ,, Pints	18 ,,
Brandy	1 ,, Quarts	20 ,,

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co's. Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.

Nesbit Row, 27th May 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew ..... Rs. 65 ₰ hhd.
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
Ainslie's Golden Ale ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ..... ,, 18 ₰ doz.
Do. Port Wine ..... ,, do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 30th Instant, at Captain *Rowley's* Bungalow, on the Esplanade, a small quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and Blackwood Breakfast Tables, Marble ditto, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Cots, a Billiard Table, Hanging Moon and Globe Lamps, Plated Candlesticks, a large looking Glass, an 8 day clock by "Barraud," a Double Barrel Gun by "John Manton," a pair of Pistols by "Parker," a quantity of good Sherry Wine, Books, an Arab Buggy Horse, a pair of Carriage Horses &c. &c.

The property may be viewed from Saturday, the 28th instant—Bombay, 26th May 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for sale, on commission, some prime WESTPHALIA HAMS, just landed, which they are selling at ¾ Rupee per lb.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Chased Gold Neck Chain and Bracelets.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

TO LET.

THE behind part of our office to a Lawyer or small family.

WILLAUME & Co.

Hummum Street, No. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Moroba Venaik Dhumo*, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, and of the Goud Bramin caste, intends administering to the Estate and Effects, Goods and Chattels, left by the late *Aupoorna Dhumin*, wife of *Moroba Venaik Dhumo* deceased, who died some time in the month of June 1840; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay, 12th May, 1842.

जाहीरखबर

जाहीर केलेजातें मोरोबा वोनायक धुमेगेाउ ब्राह्मण राहाणार वस्ती मुंबई हे आपली बायको आनःपुरणाबाई जी धन १८४० चे सालो जुन महान्यात मृत्युपावली तीची मोलकत वगैरे जीन सभाव याची वैवाट मरणारावेभरता र मोरोबा वोनायक धुमे चालवीतोल त्यात कोणास हरकत असल्यास ज्या हीर करणे मुंबई १२ मे सन १८४२.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	60 Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	5500
1 Ditto	20 ,,	do ,,	2200
1 Ditto	10 ,,	do ,,	1100
1 Ditto	5 ,,	do ,,	550
15 Ditto of one each	15 ,,	do ,,	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15 ,,	do ,,	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15 ,,	do ,,	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20 ,,	do ,,	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83 ,,	do ,,	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tanooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GEVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1842.

No. 390. By a Resolution passed in the General Department dated 18th instant, Surgeon A. Tawse has been appointed Acting Vaccinator in the S. E. Division of Guzerat from the 21st March last to the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1842.

No. 391. The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant J. R. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice McDonell deceased.—Date of rank, 9th May 1842.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Godfrey to be Capt. and Ensign J. Pogson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Knipe deceased—Date of rank, 9th May 1842.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. H. Champion to be Lieutenant, vice Stone deceased, Date of rank, 12th May 1842.

The undermentioned Officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments as follows.

Artillery.

Anthony Charles Romer, rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the Regt. 9th May 1842, in the Army 2nd Feb. 1842, appointed to the Regt. of Artillery.

Infantry.

1. Murray Haig, rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 12th May 1842, in the Army 2nd Feby. 1842, appointed to the 24th Regt. N. I. vice Commeline deceased.

2. David Irving, rank as Ensign in the Regiment 12th May 1842, in the Army 2d Feb. 1842, appointed to the 17th Regt. N. I. vice Pogson promoted.

3. Michael George Head, rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 12th May 1842, in the Army 2nd Feb. 1842, appointed to the 24th Regt. N. I. vice Champion promoted.

No. 392. The following Notification issued in the General Department is published in General Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melvill, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, is allowed leave of absence from the Presidency, for two months from the 24th instant, on urgent private affairs.

J. P. Willoughby Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, to take charge of Colonel Melvill's Department immediately on his departure.

By order &c.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1842.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1842.

No. 393. The following appointment is made.

Captain C. Denton, of the 2d Regt. Eur. Light Infantry to act as Brigade Major at Poona, from the 6th ultimo, (the date on which the late Lieut. Bainbridge ceased to perform the duties of Brigade Major,) until further orders.

No. 394. Captain P. Browne of H. M. 41st Regt. of Foot, is appointed to take charge of the European Invalids of the season belonging to the Hon'ble Company's Service, proceeding to Europe on the "Samuel dington."

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1842.

No. 396. The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain J. Smythe of the 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps under date the 5th Dec. 1840 for the benefit of his health is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Bombay, 25th May 1842.

1. 2d Grade Apprentice George Chatton attached to the 1st Company 3d Battalion Artillery, is at his own request permitted to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company.

2. The following Order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Ovans, dated Sattara 18th instant, placing Surgeon Erskine in Medical charge of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry and Golundauze Detachment, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Collum on duty to Chemboor.

3. The undermentioned Pensioners having been permitted to reside and receive their Pensions at stations under the Supreme Government are allowed at their own request to proceed by land to Bengal.

The acting Superintendent of Pensions and Family payments will furnish them with the necessary certificates.

Manoo mother and Private Gokul Parag of the 24th Regt. N. I. Cawnpoor station.

Oodasee, Widow and two children of the late Private Cooshall Sing of the 2d Gr. Regt. N. I. Allahabad station.

Barghur Shaik Kyem of the Poona Auxiliary Horse Hawper station.

Barghur Justee Khan, of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, Hawper station.

Adar Sing, Father of the late Private Bucktawar of the 22d Regt. N. I. Allahabad station.

26th May 1842.

1. Private Charles Hagard of the 1st B. E. Regt. is ordered to repair to the Presidency forwith.

2. An order by the Major Genl. Comg. at Mhow dated 19th inst., directing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 9 rejected recruits enlisted for the 2d Gr. Regt. N. I. is confirmed.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Mrs. Evans to the benefits of the Pension Establishment from the date of her husband's decease on the pension of a Widow of a Depty. Assistant Commissary.

4. The recovered men of the 1st and 2d European Regiments now at the Presidency are to be sent to join the Head Quarters of their respective Corps at Poona. Serjeant Atkins of the 1st Eur. Regt. to proceed in charge.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th May 1842.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on Monday the 16th day of May 1842, and of which Colonel S. Hughes C. B. of the 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, is President, Assistant Surgeon Alexander Burn M. D. Bombay Medical Service was tried on the following charge viz.t.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Burn M. D. Bombay Medical Service, Civil Surgeon at Broach placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief on the following complaint from William Simson Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, contained in a letter to the address of His Excellency's Military Secretary dated Surat, 24th Jan. 1842.

1st. "I have the honor to request you will do me the favor to beg before His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for such notice as they may seem to demund, the enclosed papers, relative to a private note addressed by me to Dr. Burn Civil Surgeon and Medical Officer with the Wing of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, which note was subsequently published in the Bombay *Times* Newspaper, by the American Cotton Planters, lately employed under Government at Broach.

2nd. I consider that Dr. Burn, in respect to that note has acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in having on the 16th day of January last, purposely and with a design to injure me, placed it in the way of the American Planters, though it contained expressions reflecting on those persons and calculated to irritate and excite their minds against me, such conduct being in direct violation of all rules of Society and of the sanctity due to private correspondence.

3rd. Also with *falsehood*, in writing to me on this occasion that he had instructed Mr. Stephenson (a Gentleman employed in the Cotton experiment at Broach *not* to allow my said private note to be seen, while, in fact he gave the option to Mr. Stephenson, to show it to the Planters."

Such conduct as is described in the two last preceding paragraphs (2 and 3) of the said letter being highly disgraceful to him Assistant Surgeon Burn and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

Adjutant General's Office,

Bombay, 31st March 1842

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has been adduced in support of this Prosecution together with what the Prisoner Assistant Surgeon Alexander Burn M. D. of the Bombay Medical Service has advanced on his Defence, is of opinion as follows.

That he is Not Guilty of the allegation contained in the 2d Paragraph of Mr. Simson's letter set forth in the Charge.

With respect to the allegation contained in the 3d Paragraph of the aforesaid Letter, the Court is of opinion that there is a discrepancy in the notes therein referred to, which Assistant Surgeon Burn respectively wrote to Mr. Simson and Mr. Stephenson, but acquits him of intentional falsehood therein.

The Court, therefore honorably acquits the Prisoner Assistant Surgeon Burn M. D. of the charge preferred against him on both the allegations set forth in Mr. Simson's letter.

(Signed) S. HUGHES, Bt. Col.
and Lieut. Col. 5th Regt. N. L. I.
President.

(Signed) WM. OGILVIE, Major,
Judge Advocate General.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) T. McMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon A. Burn M. D. is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

The General Court Martial of which Colonel S. Hughes C. B. of the 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry is President, is dissolved, and the officers composing it are directed to return to their duty *forthwith*.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1842.

No. 48. Captain R. Lowe, arrived from England on the 12th instant, per Cleopatra, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

No. 49. Mr. Walter Cargill Ranken, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 12th instant, by the Cleopatra.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1842.

No. 50. Conductor William Maxton arrived from England on the 11th instant, per Barbara, and is permitted to return to his duty in the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1842.

No. 51. Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Keefe, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Assistant Apothecary B. Adams is transferred to the Military Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1842.

With reference to the notification of the 23d February last, the leave granted to assistant surgeon W. Arbuckle, commenced on the 1st March, and ended on the 27th April last.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1842.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melvill, secretary to Government in the Military Department, is allowed leave of absence from the presidency for two months from the 24th instant, on urgent private affairs.

J. P. Willoughby esq. Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, to take charge of colonel Melvill's department immediately on his departure.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1842.

Lieutenant P. E. Warburton, of the 13th Regiment N. I. resumed charge of the post office at Belgaum on the 7th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1842.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the collector of Poona, on the 16th March last is extended to the 20th proximo, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1842.

Mr. W. W. Bell acting sub collector of Nassuk, is permitted to remain in the districts, on deputation, till the commencement of the monsoon.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1842.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, assistant judge and session judge of Surat, resumed charge of his office on the 13th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1842.

Lieutenant A. B. Kemball assumed charge of his duties, as Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, on the 25th Ultimo.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council intends to dispatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months on the dates specified below viz.t.

The Steamer of July on the 18th June,
,, ,, ,, Aug ,, ,, 19th July.
,, ,, ,, Sept ,, ,, 27th Aug.

The names of passengers for the above months will continue to be registered as usual, but as it is probable that the Mails of July and August will be dispatched in Steam Frigates, it is notified for general information, that in Vessels of War accommodation on the Deck only, & for a limited number can be expected.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 14th Instant	Chests	296
	Total..	296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 22d ultimo	,,	14,276
	Total..	14,456

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 17th May 1842	,,	13,527
Ditto from the 18th to the 24th inst	,,	263
	Total	15,790

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 17th inst..	Chests	9,206
Ditto from the 18th to the 24th instant	,,	209
	Total ..	9,415

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 25th May 1842.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Price Current of the articles in the Market of Shikarpore, and a list of Imports and Exports from that City, for the last month.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government

Prices of Articles in the Market of Shikarpare, for the month of April 1842.

Shikarpore, 1st May 1842.

CLOTHS.

Coarse figured Muslin	Per Than.	7	..
Do. Inferior	,,	6	..
Juggernath, 1st sort	,,	7	..
Do. 2nd do	,,	6	..
Do. 3rd do	,,	5	..
Do. 4th do	,,	4	..
Demity	,,	6	..
Do. Inferior	,,	5	8
Chintz	,,	9	..
Do. inferior	,,	8	..
Jamalwar (flowered Chintz)	,,	3	8
Ditto 2nd sort	,,	3	..
Ditto 3rd do	,,	2	12
Nansook 1st sort	,,	9	..
Ditto 2nd do	,,	8	..
Ditto 3rd do	,,	7	..
Muslin 1st sort	,,	6	..
Ditto 2nd do	,,	5	..
Chilwar 1st sort (Long Cloth)	,,	11	..
Ditto 2nd sort	,,	10	..
Ditto 3rd do	,,	9	..
Ditto 4th do	,,	8	..
Moomee Chintz, 1st sort	,,	22	..
Ditto 2nd do	,,	21	..
Ditto do 3rd do	,,	20	..
Unbleached Long Cloth	,,	6	..
Ditto ditto	,,	5	..
Ditto ditto	,,	4	..
China Handkerchiefs	Per Twenty.	2	12
Khood Buff	Per Than,	14	8
Soosee, English Chintz	,,	6	..
Ditto 2nd sort	,,	5	8
China Shawls	Per Each.	10	..
Ditto 2nd sort	,,	8	8
Ditto 3rd do	,,	3	8
Dhootie 1st sort	Per Than	2	..
Ditto 2nd do	,,	1	12
Ditto 3rd do	,,	1	8
Ditto 4th do	,,	1	6
Baptah 1st sort	,,	2	4
Ditto 2nd do	,,	2	..
Ditto 3rd do	,,	1	12

Turbans White Cotton	Per Each.	4 ..
Ditto 2nd ditto	..	3 ..
Ditto 3rd ditto	..	2 ..
Ditto 4th ditto	..	1 12
Chintz from Mooltan	Per Twenty.	35 ..
Ditto 2nd sort	..	30 ..
Ditto 3rd do	..	28 ..
Chintz Blue of Shikarpore	Per Twenty.	27 ..
Langah	..	27 ..
Sloocc from Mooltan	Per Yard.	8 ..
Native Blankets	Per Twenty.	25 ..
Woollen Cloth (Chogahs)	Per Each.	14 ..
Putto	Per Than.	26 ..
Velvet	Per Yard.	1 6
DRUGS.		
Alum	Per Maund.	10 ..
Mhendee leaves	..	4 ..
Badama (Quince seed)	..	120 ..
White Cuminseed	..	.. ..
Black do	..	.. ..
Harir large	..	10 ..
Phote(Panir seeds of night shade.)	..	5 ..
Nousadir (Salamoniac)	..	16 ..
Senna of Sindh	..	6 ..
Tobacco dry	..	6 ..
Ditto prepared for, Goracko	..	6 ..
Ajwahan Seed	..	3 4
Ditto Mooltanee	..	8 ..
Tobacco Black	..	6 ..
Salt of Sindh	..	.. 4
Pampara root of the Betlenut Tree	..	11 ..
Kamul patur	..	9 ..
Kamarkus	..	14 ..
Loodreh	..	14 ..
Zangur, blue Vitriols	per Seer.	6 8
Senna of Mecca inferior kind	per Maund.	8 ..
Red Arsenic (Sandoor)	..	12 ..
Samaudoor Kuff (Cuttle fish)	..	13 ..
Hing (Assafœtida)	..	80 ..
Bhang	..	4 2
Badyan (Cummin Seed)	..	4 2
Saltpetre	..	4 6
Charas (Bhang Coarse)	..	140 ..
Old Opium	Per Seer.	9 ..
Seed of Fleavert	Per Maund.	.. ..
Sweet Basil	..	.. ..
Hurtal (Arsenic)	..	60 ..
Misagh, red dye for the Lips	..	28 ..
Fruit of the Jujbee Tree, a Carnation dye	...	11 ..
Mejeet, red dye	..	12 ..
Mujeet	..	8 ..
Gulal dye	..	16 ..
Shungruff (Vermillion)	..	8 8
Gul Masafar, Saffiower of Cabul	..	23 ..
Ditto of Sindh	..	12 ..
Guljuleel	..	14 ..
Kamera (red powder)	...	13 ..
Cochineal	Per Seer.	8 8
Indigo	Per Maund.	75 .
FRUITS.		
Cocoanuts	Per Hundred.	5 ..
Dried Raisins	Per Maund.	12 ..
Kismiss	...	11 ..
Dates	..	10 ..
Almonds	..	13 ..
White Pulp of Cocoanuts	..	12 ..
Figs	..	18 ..
GROCERIES.		
Ghee	..	29 8
Sugar Candy	..	17 ..
Moolasses	..	6 8
Misree (Sindh)	..	20 ..
Ditto (best)	..	23 ..
GRAIN.		
Wheat	..	2 ..
Juwarree	..	1 5
Rice from Bhawlpoor	..	3 ..
Do. from Sindh	..	2 ..
Pease	..	1 12
Ooridh	..	3 ..
Moong	..	4 8
Jow	..	1 6
Cotton Seeds for Cow	..	2 4
Grain from Bhawlpore	...	1 12
GRAINS.		
Gram of Sindh	Per Maund.	3 ..
Wheat Flour	..	2 8
Juwarrie do	..	1 2
Mydah, finest wheat flour	..	5 ..
METALS.		
Bombay from	..	11 ..
Nagore do	..	20 ..
Gwalior do	..	12 ..
Dhaut	Per Seer	1 12
Jast, Pewter	Per Maund.	14 ..
Copper Pots	Per Seer.	1 12
Tin Kutooras (Cups)	..	2 ..
Pieces of do	..	1 12
Fillings of Copper	..	1 8
Plates of do	..	1 6
Pieces of Brass	..	1 2
Muttra Brass Cups	..	1 14
Loodianah do	..	1 12
Steel	Per Maund.	18 ..
Tinning	Per Seer.	.. 15
Oil	Per Maund	14 ..
Sandalwood	..	15 ..
SILK.		
Gheilanee Raw Silk	Per Seer.	9 8
Raw China inferior	..	3 12
Ditto Superior	..	8 ..
Rose Colored Silk (China)	..	11 ..
Green and Yellow ditto	..	10 ..
Light Yellow do	..	8 ..
Rose colored Kokanee	..	21 ..
Green & White do	..	20 ..
Do. inferior Yellow	..	19 ..
Rose Colored Toonee	..	28 ..
White and Green Toonee	..	26 ..
Toonee Green inferior	..	24 ..
Raw Tonnee	..	18 ..
Do. Kokanee	..	11 ..
Do. Charkee	..	13 ..
Tulirollee Raw Silk	..	19 ..
Gulbadun Silk	Per Than.	20 ..
Khood Buff	..	18 ..
Galoochur Raw Silk	Per Seer.	11 ..
Dupattas Mooltanee	Per Each.	16 ..
Ditto ditto 2nd sort	..	15 ..
Ditto ditto 3rd do	..	14 ..
Ditto ditto 4th do	..	13 ..
Korah Chilla Silk	Per Seer.	20 ..
Duryaee of Mooltan	Per Yard	2 ..
Soosee of Bhawlpore	Per Than.	2 ..
Loongee of ditto	..	4 ..
Kharwah	..	1 12
Mooltan rugs 3 yards	Per Each.	0 ..
Herat do. 2 yards	..	8 ..
Ditto do. do	..	7 12
Carpets, coarse	..	1 12
Gushnee	Per Maund.	3 ..
SPICES.		
Black Pepper	..	20 ..
Red ditto	..	8 ..
Turmerick	..	13 ..
Small Cardamoms	..	100 ..
Large ditto	..	38 ..
Cinnamon	..	30 ..
Nutmeg	..	200 ..
Jowatree	..	9 ..
Ginger	..	9 ..
Suparee	..	12 ..
Seeds of large Cardamoms	..	70 ..
Ditto....small....do	..	75 ..
Cloves	..	70 ..
Talmakanah Seeds	..	18 ..
Tootea (Antimony)	Per Seer.	1 8
COTTON.		
Cotton Malooj	Per Maund	19 ..
Khul (Cotton Seeds)	..	2 6
Cotton Coarse	Per Seer	16 ..
Ditto Hindoostanee	Per Maund.	20 ..
Ditto Fine	..	18 ..
Ditto Superfine	..	.. ..
Ditto do	..	.. ..
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Gold and Silver Thread	..	1 4
Ditto do. inferior	..	1 ..
Slippers	Per Twenty.	15 ..
Ditto red worked	..	20 ..
Ditto Embroidered	..	25 ..
Native paper per quire 1st sort.	Per Quire.	1 8
Ditto do 2nd do.	..	1 4
Ditto do 3rd do.	..	1 ..
Ditto do 4th do.	..	.. 12
Rewrie, Sugar plumbs 1st sort	2½ Seers.	1 ..
Ditto do. coarse	3½ ..	1 ..
Ludoo (Buns,)	2½ ..	1 ..
Perah, Sweet Cakes made with Curds	2½ ..	1 ..
Guldaunah, Sugar plumbs	2½ ..	1 ..
Skin, Cows	Per Each.	.. 8
Coarse Tape	1½ Seer.	1 ..
Red Beads for Rosaries	Per Tolah.	2 ..

(Signed) T. POSTANS,
Assist. Political Agent, S. & B.

List of Imports and Exports from the City of Shikarpore for the month of April 1842.

Imports.

From Bombay.		
Cloth, Cotton of sorts	88	Loads.
Raw Silk	2	do.
Copper	19	do.
Iron and Groceries	144	do
Sugar	11	do
Sugar Candy	11	do.
Dried Dates	3	do.
Cowries	9	do.
Mooltan and Oobah,		
Coarse Sugar	8	do.
Rice	97	do.
Cloths, Cotton	9½	do.
Sugar Candy	51	do.
Groceries	12	do.
Cotton	50	do.
Ghee	359	Maunds

Exports.

To Cutchee.		
Cloth of sorts	26	Loads.
English Piece Goods	12	do.
Sugar and Groceries	54	do.
Silk fabrics	1	do.
Cotton	2	do.

(Signed) J. POSTANS,
Assistant Political Agent, S. & B.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrival.

May 26th. Surgeon W. H. Young, Queen's Royals, from Deesa.

Departures.

May 24th. Major Hallum, N. V. Battalion to Dapoolie.
Do. 24th. Lieut. St. Clair, 13th Regt. N. I. to Broach.
Do. 25th. Captain R. Hurlock, 29th M. N. I. to Jaulnah.
Do. 26th. Assistant Surgeon W. Thom, 2nd Bat. Artillery. to Trombay.
Do. do. Captain C. Steuart, H. M. 14th Dragoons to Kirkee.
Do. do. Lieutenant Dawson, Do. Do. to Do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 23rd. The East India Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, mr. J. H. Disbrowe, master, in charge, from Bushire, 4th May 1842.

Passengers.—A Persian Portrait Painter, and 3 followers.

Do. do. Ship Monarch, James Booth, master, from Liverpool 20th January 1842

Do. 25th. The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah, Hoosan Khan, Syrang, from Malabar.

May 26th. The Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master, from Surat.

Departures.

May 24th. The American Ship Nantasket, W. C. Rogers, master, to China.

Passengers.—H. W. Simons, W. C. Coduar.

Do. do. Brig Lydia, P. Brunton, master, to London.

Do. 24th The East India Company's Steamer Victoria. G. B. Kempthorn Esq. commander, to Suez.

Passengers.—mr. and mrs. Woodcock, mrs. Thackwell, Colonel and mrs. Melville, mr. Hebbert, mr. Grant, mr. Syers, mr. Dearman, mrs. Bainbridge, mr. and mrs. Schoeft Lieut. Combe, 1st Lancers, I. N. Rose Esq. C. S. G. Burgass Esq. mr. Talbot, Doctor Knight, mr. Woodcock, mr. Hord I. N.

Do. 25th. Barque Crown, John Kerr, master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Captain Sleeman.

Do. do. Barque Asiatic, G. Barlow, master, to Macao.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co.	London	30th May
Mary	Frith & co.	London	despatch
Reliance	Foster & co.	Liverpool	25th May
Wardchipman	Frith & co.	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Camobell	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Argyleshire	Grey & co.	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co.	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	
Heleu	N. Eauljee & co.	China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	China	
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	China	
Malia	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co.	China	
Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co.	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Myaram	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Island Queen	Forbes & co.	Macao	
Barrosa	Frith & co.	Calcutta	1st June
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Calcutta	
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	Madras	
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co.		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co.		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co.		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Volume	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies		
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	W Nicol & co.		
Eliza Goddard			
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Sprter & co.		
Syria	Remington & co.		
Harriett Scott	W Elsam & co.		
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co.		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Kusrovie	Ramdass Herachund		
Cove	Forbes & co.		
Ritchie	Grey & co.		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.		
Helena	Remington & co.		
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co.		
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co.		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Magnificent			
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co.		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co.		
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co.		
Barbara	Grey & co.		
Grecian	W & A. Graham & co.		
Albatross			
Henry Duncan	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lord Godrich			
M. of Hastings (Port.)	Sir H. de Faria		
Eliza			
Trinidad			
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.		
John Campbell			
Thetis			
Adele	Skinner & co		
Amable (French)			
Monarch	W. Nicol & co.		

H. M. S. Alligator.
H. C. Steamers { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus }
H. C. Brig Taptee
" " " Tender Cardiva
" " " Euphrates
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " " Coote
" " " Schooner. Maldiva
" " Royal Tiger
" " Cutter Nurbuddah
" " Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS.	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London	7th Nov
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co.	London	4th Feb
Majestic	Foster & co.	London	18th Feb
Julia Cæsar	Foster & co.	London	3rd Jan
St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	4th Feb
William Hyde		London	4th Feb
John Caisch	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	25th Jan
Midlothian		London	16th Mar
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	9th Feb
Good Hope		London	30th Jan
Port William	Jamsetjee J. & co.	London	25th Mar
Margaret		London	20th Mar
John Bull		London	20th Mar
Osceola		London	21st Mar
Providence		London	6th Mar
Earl of Clare		London	3d April
Edward	Frith & co.	London	
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculean	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen		Liverpool	4th Feb
John Moore		Liverpool	4th Feb
Belvidere		Liverpool	7th Feb
Kingston		Liverpool	23d Mar
Victory	Frith & co.	Liverpool	
Hugh Wallace		N. Castle	28th Mar
Emily	Foster & co.	Shields	30th Nov
East London		Shields	12th Oct
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson		Shields	6th Mar
Sir W. Wallace		Shields	1st April
Albyn		Clyde	3d Feb
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	17th Mar
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co.	Clyde	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	11th Mar
Independent		Hull	23d Feb
Monarch		Leith	5th Mar
Tartar		China	10th Mar
Abberton		China	9th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 15th—English Barque Patriot King, S. Roddock, from Liverpool 20th January.

May 16th—English Ship Prince Victoria, P. Blackmore from London 3d January; American Ship New Jersey, J. Barry, from Boston 25th January.

☞ Prince Victoria and New Jersey arrived off Calcutta on the 17th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS

Per Prince Victoria, from London—mrs. E. Stokeld, mr. David Thompson, mr. William Stokeld, artist, mr. John Jeffries, pensioner, messrs. John Rogers and Mathew Bell, for pilot service.

Per New Jersey, from Boston—Messrs. A. W. Woods, J. H. Ballard and H. Carroll.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Prince Victoria on the 5th April in lat 38 58 N. long 58 40 E, spoke the ship Kelso, bound to Sydney, out 84 days from Portsmouth. On the 25th ditto, in lat 20 45 S. long 82 0 E, spoke the French barque Nouveau Tropique, 94 days from Bordeaux, bound to Pondicherry and Calcutta. On the 1st May, in lat 7 23 S, long 80 E, spoke the Stratheden, from Bombay bound to England.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

15th—Fiora McDonald, Morris, for Rangoon, in a day or two, Deemester, Scott, for Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

12th—Argo, Osgood, for Boston, and Bidston, Hermer, for Liverpool.

14th—Sterling, Forster, for Bombay, and Cinderella, Edwards, for London.

17th—Rookery, Brown, for London, Norfolk, McGildowney, for Mauritius, and Arabella, Jordan, for Boston, in a day or two, Elizabeth, Chevalier, for Bourbon, in 2 or 3 days.

14th—Sterling, Forster, for Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

The government accommodation boat Mattabangah in tow of the iron steamer Berhampooter, left Calcutta yesterday morning with the following passengers for the Upper Provinces.

To Patna—mrs Hodges with four children and two servants.

To Dinapore—mrs. Harris, miss Coventry and a servant.

To Ghazeepore—mr. R. Wilson, deck passenger.

To Benares.—Lieut W. Paley, major Bernard, mrs. major Bernard and a servant.

To Allahabad—Ensign S. Smith, mr. Hind, deck passenger, mrs. Hall, deck passenger, and a servant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 15. Steamer India, P. M. Stavers, from Calcutta and Sandheads 9th instant.

Passengers for Madras.—Hon. Villiers, Capt. Shaw, Octavius Braine, Esq., Captain Ommanney, and J. Geddes, Esq.

For Ceylon.—Captain and Mrs. Douthwaite

For Suez.—I. A. Shaw, Esq, B. C. S., Lady and Family; Willoughby Jackson, Esq. B. C. S. John Storm, Esq., P. McArthur, Esq., N. Fauden, Esq., Capt. Allard, Esq., Monsieur E. Beaurin, Colonel Neville, Capt. Engledue, R. Johnson, Esq., J. Ashburner Esq., Captain S. Waring, Esq., George Hermer, Esq., C. Cadbery Esq.

Do. 16. Barque Thomas and Joseph Crisp, James Lawrence, from Port Louis 17th April, and Trincomalee 14th May.

DEPARTURES.

May 15. Ship Hero of Malown, G. Jackson, to China.
Do. 15. French Barque Flavie, Boyine, to Bordeaux.
Do. 15. Steamer India, M. P. Stavers, to Suez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Mhow, on Tuesday the 10th instant, the lady of Lieut. colonel D. Cunlinghame, Commanding 1st Regiment Lancers, of a daughter.

At Poona, on 24th May, the wife of Apothecary Hector MacLeane H. Ms. 14th Lt. Dragoons of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Parell on the morning of the 25th May 1842 of Cholera Louisa Amelia, the infant daughter of Mr. George Smith Collett, Bookseller.

At Girgaum, on Sunday the 22nd May, at ½ past 1 P. M. William, the beloved son of Capt. James Clerk Commander of the *Cornwallis* aged 4 years and nearly 9 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

On the 9th May, on board the H. C. steamer Hoorungatta, off Dinapore, the lady of captain G. W. Phillips, of a son.

At Cheera Poonjee, on the 3d May, the lady of T. Skipwith, esq., Civil service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the lady of C. Hobney, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Bankipore, on the 3d April, and subsequently by licence, at Goruckpore, on the 7th May, by the revd J. P. Ming, H. Hastings, esq. to miss Ann Elizabath Bluett.

DEATHS.

At Harrington Street, on the 13th May, Frederick Peel, the beloved child of mr. and mrs. Frederick Bellairs, aged 10 months and 8 days.

At sea, on board the barque Anne Watson, on Sunday the 27th March, John H. Haines, late of Bowanah Factory, Tirhoot.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Tellicherry, on the 8th instant, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., Civil service, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE

At Madura, on Wednesday the 11th instant, Pensioned Serjeant Robert Cross, of the Horse Artillery, to Collette, third daughter of the late Francis Luxeroi.

DEATHS.

At Hurryhur, on the 7th May, Anne, daughter of the late Qr. Mr. Serjeant Browne, of the 35th Regt. N. I., aged 2 years, 10 months and 9 days.

At Madras, on Saturday the 14th instant, of apoplexy, Mr. Edward Dumerum, late Qr. Mr. Serjeant 30th Regiment N. I., aged 45 years.

At Old Town, Cuddalore, on the evening of the 12th of May, after a painful and lingering illness which she bore with truly Christian fortitude, Mrs. Ellen McCarthy, relict of the late Mr. Charles McCarthy, of Madras, aged 39 years and 11 months. Her end was peace.

CALENDAR,—MAY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	27	Aug. 1st Ep. of Cant.	0 50	1 9	
S	28	Ven Bede.	1 28	1 47	
Sun.	29		2 5	2 25	
M.	30	1st Sunday after Trinity.	2 47	3 10	
T.	31	(—King Charles II. restored, 1660.	3 36	3 56	

BOMBAY CABOOL FUND.

Subscriptions previously Advertised	Rs. 23,075
Additional Subscribers.	
Capt. Le Grand Jacob	100
Lieut. Col. G. B. James	50
Capt. H. N. Ramsay	20
B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq., M. D.	20
W. S. Harwood	10
P. Pearce, Esq., Surgeon	10
C Lush, Esq., M. D.	20
J. D. Stewart	15
A. K. D. Stuart	20
C. M. W. James	5
Major G P. LeMesurier, 14th N. I.	40
Lieut. Col. Ovans, Resident at Satvara	300
Lieut. Col. Hicks	100
W. Erskine, Esq., Surgeon	100
Capt. Whitemore	50
Lieut. Grimes	30
R. K. Pringle, Esq., C. S.	200
A. Gibson Esq., Assistant Surgeon	100
Major Crawley	100
Major General Morse	100
Capt. James	50
Major Corsellis	100
Lieut. Macdonald	20
Lieut. Cracroft	75
Lieut Hughes	20
Lieut. Aked	20
Lieut Lucas	20
W. S. Boyd, Esq, C. S. Resident at Baroda	300
T. B Larkins	20
T. Pisiay	20
T. Ogilvy, Esq, C. S	50
A R. Manson	20
F C. Holt	10
J. Penny, Capt., Lancers	25
Juslish	30
C. H. Bayne	10
Lieut C. W Prother	15
Lieut. A Morris	10
G. Kingstone, Town Major's Office	15
Lieut Col. T. Dickinson	200
The Hon. J. H. Crawford, Esq.	500
Lieut. Col G. Moore	200
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.	100
Lieut. Cruikshank	25
Major J. Holland	50
Clerks in the office of Military Accountant General, and the Bill Department Accountant General's Office, per R L Cole	90½
Jaulnah and Mominabad subscription per Revd. J. Mc. Evoy through the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay	1,380
Lieut. H. J. Willoughby, 2d Eur. Regt.	25
	4,800½
Grand Total	27,963½

Subscriptions Received.

Amount previously Advertised	14,858
D. A. Blane, Esq.	300
Lieut. B. J. Willoughby	25
R. Brown, Esq., M. D.	100
E. Armitage Esq	50
Rev. A Stachiouse	100
B. White, Esq., M. D.	50
J. Boyd, Esq M. D.	50
Major J. Holland	50
Major General Willis	200
T. Ogilvy, Esq. C. S.	50
J. McLeod, Esq.	40
Lieut. Col. N. Campbell	100
Rev. J. Murray Mitchell	50
F. Sims, Esq., C. S.	50
Lieut. B. H Combe, 1st Lancers	25
Jaulnah and Mominabad Subscriptions	1,380
Clerks in the Military Accountant General's Office	90½
	17,568½

Gentlemen are requested to pay their subscription into the Bank of Bombay.

May 20th. HENRY L. ANDERSON, Civil Service, Secy. to the Committee.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CARNAC TESTIMONIAL.

Amount inserted in Courier of 8th April	Rs. 37,388
Captain John Burrows	,, 50
	Rs. 37,438

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Secy. to the C. T.

Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions to the Secretary.

North Western Intelligence.

DHELI GAZETTE.—MAY 14.

We are writing in expectation that every moment will bring us the Jellalabad dak which has lately come in at all hours. We have however letters to the 1st instant which we have given below, there is nothing of great importance in them beyond the departure of Captain Mackenzie to his fellow prisoners and the interment of General Elphinstone's remains. We have received other letters which afford us some little insight into what may be our future progress, but that is very little for all breathes of uncertainty. General Sale's victory over Ackbar and the news of Pollock's having forced the pass, on becoming known at Cabul, struck such terror into the minds of the people, that it is supposed our troops might have then moved upon the Capital without encountering any resistance, had the force not been deficient in every requisite for so large an Army. "No supplies, no carriage cattle, no seige guns!!" says our correspondent, whilst the half ration system is a bad commencement, but this has been unadvoidable. Captain Colin Mackenzie brought some letters and documents into Jellalabad of a most interesting nature, from these we learn that the death of the Envoy took its origin more particularly from an attempt at a bit of diplomacy on his side in which it would appear that Sir William was inclined to make terms with Ackbar Khan on condition of the surrender of certain influential sirdars, among others Ameen-oola Khan the chief of the confederation,* for Ackbar Khan had, up to the 7th December taken no active part against us, although recognized as the person who should carry on any negotiation with us; in this it appears Ackbar was too cunning for their Envoy, having had, it is now said, no intention of giving up any of the Sirdars, but *proposed* the giving up of Ameenoola Khan as a mode of testing the intentions of the Envoy as to our retirement from the country under the terms of the convention; the Envoy fell into the snare, and went to the meeting on the 23rd Decr., expecting that Ameenoola would be, then and there, given up to him (*betrayed* is the strong word used by our correspondent), and it is added, that two Regiments were ready to dash out and make the capture complete!! The conference took place, Ackbar upbraided him with his intended breach of faith, seized him and ordered him as well as the other Officers present to mount on horseback; not being instantly obeyed, Ackbar gave his victim "a rude push" which was resented, (and justly too *we* think,) in the same manner, by Sir William throwing him away from him, Ackbar Khan, not master of his rage, drew his pistol and shot him in the breast and two Jezailchees rushed up and completed the murder. Trevor was cut down by Soultan Jan, and the two others were saved by Mahomed Shah Khan, who threw his arms round Mackenzie to save him, receiving a cut in the shoulder while so exerting himself, and it is also related that some of the Ghilzie even took the side of the Envoy's party on seeing their treatment. The treatment of the captives is said to have been throughout most kind, and even after the affair of the 7th instant, which utterly ruined Ackbar's prospects, he did not vary in his behaviour. He said that their friends at Jellalabad had beaten him well, and that he had never seen such soldiers. Both he and Mahomed Shah Khan incessantly talked of the advance of our columns as a beautiful sight and they are loud in praise of our troops. The terms proposed by Ackbar Khan and the Ghilzie Chiefs are represented as so vague and inconsistent, that they can only have been intended to sound our intentions. The following are what have been given us as their proposal:—

1st.—That we send back Dost Mahomed and evacuate the country, *leaving an Agent* at the court of Cabul!!

2d.—That, if we are *determined to subjugate the country*, we give Dost Mahomed in exchange for the captives in their hands and then *fight out our quarrel*.

3rdly.—It is asked what will be granted to them *if they submit*?!!

To such propositions, of course only vague answers can be given, as General Pollock has no power to promise the restoration of Dost Mahomed on *any terms*, Captain Mackenzie has, however, returned with a reply, of the contents of which we know nothing on the night of the 25th ultimo. A statement of all that occurred betwe n the 15th October, 1841, and 13th January, 1842, was signed by General Elphinstone before his death. It exculpates Major Pottinger from all share in the convention, and fixes upon the late Envoy the design of treachery towards Ameenoola Khan, but otherwise it is represented as meagre and unsatisfactory. It makes little or no distinction between Regiments that disgraced the British name, and those that upheld the honour of their country and "while it *omits to mention the terms of the convention which the writer obliged the Envoy to agree to*, introduces a paltry anecdote of a few Horse Artillery men, who on the march, after all was lost, found some wine and got drunk. There is, of course, no imputation cast upon the personal courage of the poor General, for Captain Mackenzie testifies to his bravery and says, that every one of the prisoners will do so should they arrive." A Military Court will, however, bring to light all that certain parties seem desirous to conceal, and I will not anticipate the results of their research, by relating what of evil Captain Mackenzie reports. Suffice it for the present to say that the 37th N. I., the Shah's 6th N. I., and the Horse Artillery behaved *nobly*, the latter being nearly all killed around their guns." Captain Wm. Anderson of the Shah's Cavalry, excelled all others in single combats with the Afighans, four of whose Chiefs he killed in one day, no Afighan, it is said, had the slightest chance with him.

In giving the above, collated from our different Correspondents, we do not offer any remarks at present, neither can we lean to any party, differing as they do in their views of the conduct of the principal actors both at Cabul and in the retreat, nor are we in the least inclined to relax in our opinion of the motives, which, *we* think, have actuated Ackbar Khan, and we are in possession of some information, which would point out the reason of his not holding to the treaty he had made with the Envoy, the confederated Chiefs suspecting treachery on his part, threatened at a meeting to which they invited him, to burn Ackbar Khan's house and kill him, if he did not produce the documents which had been agreed to, and on this occasion induced him to betray the Envoy, who certainly figures in any but a brilliant light in the affair. Supplies are coming in to Jellalabad and three times the amount of the half ration allowances are daily received, but carriage cattle are very difficult to be obtained. The Rewarrieds *will not* go on, and will not even sell their cattle at reasonable rates. The officers are not a bit better off than the sepoys, both having left every thing at Peshawur. Sepoys and camp followers continue to pour in, all more or less maimed. It is the opinion of one of our correspondents that the attempt of keeping the Native troops another month at Jellalabad would be madness. The men are perfectly willing to do any thing now, but they look with alarm at the prospect of wintering in Afghanistan.

We have kept our columns open to the last moment, in expectation of the arrival of the North Western dawk which had not made its appearance when we were obliged to go to Press.

Camp Jellalabad, Saturday, 30th April, 1842.

"But little has transpired since I addressed you on the 26th instant, indeed what was then anticipated has not come to pass, for the remains of the late General Elphinstone did not arrive, have not arrived, nor are they *now* expected, and the tent which was rendered vacant for the reception of the body, is restored to its former owner." Nothing certain, I believe, has yet been heard regarding it. Capt. Mackenzie left us on his return to Tezeen, on Thursday last, having remained the term of his parole, his return will prove to Akbar Khan and the Afighan Chiefs, that the British are true to their words; and it will, most probably, have the best effect, by causing them to place implicit reliance upon any agreement with our people, when it is not even ratified by the signature of Political Authority. It would appear (judging from common report) that Captain Mackenzie's visit was not so much for the purpose of offering terms, as to receive terms for the prisoners, and to convey the same to Akbar and Mahomed Shah Khan, for your Political Chief ought to have reaped a harvest of information from the messenger, relative to the exact sites and strength of the forts in which the prisoners are ensconced, and, if he does not take every advantage of it, we may have to rue the consequences of inactivity. We remain here almost in *statu quo*, the Commissariat being the only department in full operation, and, I am glad in being able to state, that supplies are coming in most abundantly, and on the arrival of the brigade from Peshawur, expected on the 4th proximo, I trust nothing on earth will prevent our moving forward, if only to Gundamuck, for this is a vile place for an encampment. The hot wind is in full play to-day, and the tents so full of dirt and dust, that it is impossible to sue, or lie, or read, or write; it is with difficulty I pen these few hasty lines. The brigade which left this, had to go forward to Ali Musjid, and this being the case, the reconciliation with the Affredis below Ali Musjid and Dhaka, had not been effected by Captain Mackeson agreeable to expectation; perhaps he may ye manage it on his return, for he is an able politician, and exceedingly energetic. The war which sprung up at Kamulder—at the last revision of Rajah Golab Singh to General Pollock, was for the purpose of asking for the occupation of Jellalabad by Seikh troops, in the event of our not wishing to retain it, has again been revived within the last day or two, but as nothing certain is known in the matter, I merely give it as *rumour in Camp*. The accounts from Peshawur would lead us to suppose, that on the day of our forcing the Khyber pass, the greatest rejoicing took place amongst all classes of Hindoos. Several salutes were fired from the fort in the course of the day, and constabling from the musquetry kept up nearly all the night. The Musulmans, however, received the affair in a different light, and being grieved by our success, shut up their shops, and (as reasonable to report) went into mourning. Some of the Sappers and Miners have been at work the last few days, in laying low the walls of a few old ruined Forts in the immediate vicin

raft, accompanied by 2 Affghans, which accounts for the long delay in its long looked for arrival. The body was put into a long case or box, made at Tazeen or in the neighbourhood of the Tuzeen valley; this took some time in making and caused a little delay, on arrival here, a long box, painted black; and about 9 feet long, was knocked together in the fort, and into which the other box, with the remains were placed, conveyed to the place of interment in the fort of Jellalabad, in a dooley, the coffin being placed across the bottom of the dooley, and carried by 4 bearers,—an avenue or street was formed within the fort, from the entrance through the Cabul Gate to the ground of interment, by Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and the 30th Native Infantry, which had a pretty and somewhat imposing effect. Captain Havelock, M. B. of the 13th Queen's, read the burial service, in an audible, correct, and forcible manner. The following are the orders issued from the Office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp, Jellalabad 30th April.

The remains of the late Major General Elphinstone C. B. will be interred this evening within the walls of Jellalabad, attended by three Squadrons of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and the 30th Native Infantry with the six guns of the Horse Artillery, five of No. 6 Light field Battery, the eleven to be furnished with blank ammunition to fire three salvos. The troops will be under the command of Sir R. Sale K. C. B.; who will arrange and issue all subsidiary instructions to them. The procession to move off from the rear guard of Her Majesty's 9th Foot at 6 o'clock precisely. Officers of the Staff to appear, in Blue Coats, and those of corps, in stable andundress Jackets, the whole in white trousers. Officers, Commandants of Regiments will be pleased to take care, that their Officers move two and two, the juniors leading. The pall to be borne by Major Generals and Brigadiers and the Officers of the General, divisional and Brigade Staff to follow immediately after the body.

1st May. Our treasury being low, and not having received pay for March and April, our General has issued an order, stating, that those regiments wanting money, may receive half a months pay until more treasure is received, lots of money is coming up, I hear, with Bolton's Brigade.

Our Letters from Quetta are up to the 25th ultimo, bringing intelligence from Kandahar to the 23d of the same month and the somewhat startling information that General Nott had sent the most positive orders to General England to advance from Quetta, with all the treasure, ammunition and other stores under his charge without any delay. In consequence of these orders General England, although suffering severely from sickness, had prepared the following *guard*, as our Correspondent not inaptly terms it, to move on the morning of the 26th towards the Kojuck pass; H. M. 40th Regiment about 500 strong, Leslie's Troop of Horse Artillery, 2 Squadrons 3d Light Cavalry, 100 Irregular horse, the 25th Bombay N. I., a Light Battalion consisting of the Light Companies of the 8th, 20th, 21st and 25th Regts. N. I., with thirty Sappers and Miners and Major Sotheby's Bengal Artillery men about 60 in number. The 6th and 20th Regiment Native Infantry are left, with the local corps, for the protection of Quetta. General Nott writes but not very clearly of sending a force to meet and assist General England. We can only hope that his arrangements are such as to afford effectual aid and cause a powerful diversion, as otherwise we should not be at all surprized at hearing of a second disaster, encumbered as General England will be with upwards of 3000 baggage camels, and a mere handful of men, comparatively speaking, to protect them, and these so hampered by the extent of the convoy as to render it next to impossible to offer any combined resistance to an attack from the enemy, who are said to be in force on the Kojuck Kothul, some accounts giving their numbers at 5000 men. The position of Quettah with its slender garrison in the midst of an inimical population is truly critical, and we only hope the Convoy advancing from Dadur may reach speedily to add to the force left there.

* The body arrived during the course of the day, and after the above letter was written.—E. D. G.

We are informed, on the best authority, that a very large force of Chinese, supported by Nepaulese are in full march on Ladak; if this be the case what becomes of the bugbear that the Sikhs and Nepalese were inclined to join against us? This information following so closely upon the hints lately published by *Caveat* in our columns, induces us to ask if Lord Ellenborough will suffer the possessions of our really useful and hitherto faithful Punjaub Ally to be wrested from him, because, from having devoted so large a portion of his army to our services, the Maha Raja has no sufficient force ready to meet the invaders? but we are certain, from what we have seen of his measures, that His Lordship will deal out such a remonstrance to the Nepal Durbar, as shall speedily bring them to their senses. What has the resident at the Court of Katmandoo been about that these proceedings could not be checked ere they presented so formidable an aspect? He has hitherto always held the character of a most active and intelligent officer but in this case there appears (always presuming, as we have very good right to do, that the news is perfectly correct) to have been a deficiency in alertness in procuring good information, for we cannot suppose that, with the knowledge of such intrigues, he would not have advised his Government of the steps necessary to be taken; we hope for some further particulars on this very curious business which has so suddenly come to light and until we receive them will not dilate upon a matter which in our present circumstances is unpleasant enough.

DELHI.—We have at length the hot winds. The Ice pits open to-morrow morning.

A treasure party of two companies 48th N. I. is expected here on the 17th from Alighur under command of Lieuts. Burmester and Wake of that regiment, it will bring 19 lacs, received at Alighur from the neighbourhood of that station; it will go forward as soon as possible towards N. West.

ARRIVALS.—*11th May*, Capt. Boyd, Pension Pay Master, on duty from Meerut,—11th, 2d Lieutenant Swinhoe, artillery, proceeds to Nusseerabad to join.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letters of the "ENGINEERS" and of "VINDEX" are declined, as we do not wish to open any topics of discussion which we should have neither time nor opportunity to follow up and which might embarrass our successor.

For a like reason the publication of the proceedings of Lieut. Pilfold's last Court Martial is discontinued.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of the 14th instant, we learn that the body of General Elphinstone was brought to Jellalabad and interred with the usual military honours on the 30th ultimo. Various interesting extracts from the letters of correspondents of the above journal will be found under the usual head.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 17th and Madras of the 18th instant. The *India* steamer arrived at the latter Presidency at 1 P. M. of the 15th, and having taken in a fresh supply of coals left at 10 o'clock the same night for Galle and Suez.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 6th contains nothing which requires special notice.

As our connection with the *Bombay Courier* ceases on Tuesday next, we have contented ourselves with making the above brief summary of news and have abstained from expressing any opinion on the topics of the day. We feel confident that the readers of this paper will appreciate our motives for adopting this line of conduct, under the peculiar circumstances of our position.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

"In inviting attention to the advertisement respecting a new joint Stock Bank, we are requested to state a little more in detail the reasons which have led to its institution. More than 2 years ago, a Prospectus was published inviting the attention of the public to the formation of another Joint Stock Bank at this Presidency. The general impression, however, at that time being averse to such an undertaking, from an opinion almost universally prevalent as to the great benefit to be derived from a Chartered Institution, and those who were in favour of an unchartered company being unwilling to interpose unnecessary obstacles in the way of the applicants for a Charter, the Project was laid aside: circumstances, however, have recently occurred, which seem to render its immediate revival particularly desirable.

The Agra Bank has given evident indications of a desire to establish a Branch here, and the abandonment of the scheme for the Bank of Asia has now left a field unoccupied which must, ere long, be taken possession of by some of the numerous parties who are desirous to engage in such an undertaking.

It appears, therefore, well worthy of consideration whether the opportunity should be allowed to slip by those whose interests are most nearly concerned; and with a view to this it is now proposed to point out what may be considered the advantages of such a measure, that every facility may be afforded towards arriving at a correct determination upon the subject.

To begin with the disadvantages: we may class them shortly under two heads.

1. The supposed danger of interfering with the present Bank.

2. The supposed increase of liability on the part of the Shareholders in a Joint Stock Company.

As to the first, the slightest attention will shew how much another Bank is now wanted in Bombay. The Establishment of the existing Institution, so far from having met the demand, has done little more than to prove the great want of the accommodation it affords.

The existing pressure on the money market, though by no means unexampled, and though in a great degree alleviated by the Bank of Bombay, has been by no means adequately counteracted, as may be seen from the much higher rates of interest and discount here, than in Calcutta, where a greater scarcity of money has prevailed: so far indeed from endeavouring to supply the demand, the Bank of Bombay has been compelled in every way to restrict its issues, and absolutely to suspend the usual advances on Government Paper.

That there is abundance of room, therefore, must be admitted, while it may at the same time be safely asserted, that in Banking, as in so many other instances of facilitating intercourse and business, the demand will increase with the supply.

So far, therefore, from entertaining apprehension as to any injurious interference, the friends of the Bank of Bombay ought to encourage an institution which would have for its object to supply the deficiencies of the former; and there can be no reasonable doubt that, it based on sound principles, solid advantages would be derived from it; by aiding in the circulation of paper, by contributing to relieve the pressure in times of scarcity, and thus adding to the general prosperity and by disseminating amongst the Inhabitants a more correct knowledge of the benefits of Banking.

In proof of this view of the case, the Establishment of the Union Bank at Calcutta may be cited as an instance. So far from any diminution of business having been experienced in consequence by the Bank of Bengal, both institutions not long since found it expedient to increase their capital; and this fact is of it-elf sufficient, without adverting to the progressive Establishment of new Banks at the Cape of Good Hope, and the different settlements in New South Wales.

As to the second objection, which perhaps may to many appear the more serious of the two, it may be asked in the first place—what are the benefits secured by the Charter? and it must be admitted, that if any beyond the power of suing and being sued as a corporate Body, can be pointed out, they are at best so small as to be of little or no account; on the other hand, the restrictions imposed are of the most serious nature, and cannot fail to affect at all times the prosperity of the Establishment. With the exception indeed of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay—and perhaps Madras, no such conditions have ever been thought of; and so far from any limitation of liability, there is in fact no check arising solely from the Charter besides the expenditure of the whole of the capital. The only real check against loss is the prudence of the managers, and that can be obtained as well in a Joint Stock as a chartered Bank: besides which, the winding up of the business of the former may be made to depend, and in fact is always by the Deed of Settlement made to depend, on a much less ruinous contingency than the loss of the whole capital—such for instance as the destruction of a surplus Fund, or the loss of a percentage of the subscribed capital.

Let us now advert to the advantage of a Joint Stock Bank, amongst the first of which may be mentioned the absence of any restrictions besides those imposed by the good sense and prudence of the managers. To shew the importance of this, a few of the prohibitions imposed by the Charter of the Bank of Bombay, bearing as they do on important operations coming most legitimately within the scope of Banking business, may be instanced; such as that against discounting or making advances of a longer date than 3 months—that against buying and selling Government securities on account of constituents—and that against negotiating Bills not payable in India.

As distinguished from a private Company, it possesses all the advantages of the chartered Bank, such as that of a numerous proprietary, a responsible management, and the consequent power of every person interested to assure himself of the stability of the institution.—And as to the only exclusive advantage of the Charter arising from the power of being sued as a corporate body, such provisions can be inserted in the Deed of Settlement as to obviate the difficulty, or rather to reduce its occurrences to so low a degree of probability as to render it a matter of no moment. In fact, as to all differences between the Shareholders themselves, a compulsory clause can be introduced for the decision of all disputes by arbitration; and as to any other, it depends almost entirely on the managers whether they shall ever happen:—while the power of suing, of which the exercise is most likely to be needed, can be conferred on one or more individuals, as may be thought most expedient.

But with reference more especially to India, a great desideratum will be supplied by such an institution as the one now proposed, for the convenience it affords for a profitable investment. By calling in the capital as required, instead of being obliged to pay the whole at once those who have money to lay by will, for some time to come, know how to apply it most advantageously, while by keeping deposit accounts bearing interest, which will no doubt be advisable, there will always be a place of security for any surplus.

With regard to an Establishment no difficulty need be anticipated, since the paper of the Bank of Bombay can be made available with nearly the same advantage as a Separate Circulation; and in other respects the arrangements will be of the most simple nature.

For those who have not particularly directed their attention to the subject, the following List of Indian and Colonial Banks, with the present value of the stock is subjoined;—

Names of Bank.	Amount of each Share.		Selling Price.	Rate of Increased value.
Agra Bank	Rs.	500	700	40 ₹ Ct.
Bank of Australasia	£	40	54	35 "
Bank of Bengal	Rs.	4000	6500	62½ "
Bank of Bombay	"	1000	1230	23 "
Cape of Good Hope Bank	£	40	81	102½ "
Colonial Bank	"	25	29	16 "
Regul Bank of Australia	"			"
South African Bank	"	30	50	67 "
Union Bank Calcutta	Rs.	1000	1250	25 "
Union Bank of Australia	£	25	30	20 "

Shewing a profit of from 16 to 102½ per cent. on the several investments.

Moreover the Shares of the Bank of Asia were quoted shortly after their allotment at a premium of 10 per cent; and had the Bank commenced operations, would no doubt have risen to double that rate."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.—We had scarcely concluded our notice of No. CXXI. of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* than No. CXXII. was placed on our table. This is an activity of publication which has not yet we think been witnessed in India, and when we recollect that it depends upon almost purely amateur labour for its support and the details of preparation and publication (which we can assure our readers are not small matters) we can but congratulate the Society and the scientific world upon this good example; and the more especially that with this diligence we find no falling off in each successive number, either as to interest or variety of contents.

The first paper in the number before us is a well timed Geographical (and Historical) notice of the valley of Jellalabad, which we are almost tempted to reprint. It would seem that its inhabitants, or part of them, have been robbers and cur-throats from time immemorial, for the Emperor Baber found them just what we have done. This paper is followed by an interesting one with a plate by Lieut. Cunningham on some Bactrian coins, in which we have no less than eight new names of Princes, Kings, and one of a Greco-Bactrian Queen added to our former lists. Lieut. Cunningham, we observe, announces that he is engaged on a large work on the 'Coins of Alexander's successors in the East,' which we shall hail with much pleasure from his known ability to do justice to this important subject.

The third paper is, however, by far the most curious in this number. It is by the Secretary, and is a dissertation entitled '*On the Gem and Coins No. 7 and 8 in the preceding plate, and on a Gem belonging to the late Edward Conolly,*' and we hope will not be the last of its kind. We have in it, to use the words of the paper, 'in juxta-position, relics of antique art found in Central Asia, and similar remains discovered in Europe, the former bearing too remarkable an affinity to the latter to allow of our doubting, that they were the work of a people who had attained the same standard of excellence in arts and sciences, who thought alike on matters of religion, and who were ruled and influenced by similar superstitions.' We cannot venture to abridge for newspaper reading without, in cant phrase 'murdering it,' the curious essay on the types of Abraxas the Mithraic God or symbol of the Egyptian and Syrian Basilideans, which are here discovered on the obverse of a Bactrian Coin! and illustrated by a seal in the possession of Mr. Tregear. The learned secretary has done full justice to the subject, which we hope will be pursued farther, and in connection with the old snake-worship of India, of which we know so little though its emblems are so common.

The latter part of the paper is occupied by a singular discovery of a gem bearing the symbol of a hand holding the lobe of an ear of which a capital lithograph is given in the margin. We must let the ingenious editor speak for himself in summing up his remarks on this new feast for the antiquary and historian:—

'It is indeed a curious fact to find a symbol, which Virgil alludes to and Pliny explains, represented on a gem found in Khorassan, and that with a degree of graphic fidelity not unequal to what is displayed in one of the precious relics of the Florentine Museum, yet illustrated by the illegible characters of an unknown language! The most interesting point is of course the occurrence of these characters in conjunction with a sign to which the word they form must have distinct explanatory reference, and but one of two inferences can be drawn; either that the word MEMONEYE occurs written in these characters on the gem, or that a corresponding admonition to connect this symbol with the memory of a duty, or of an obligation, is conveyed by them in the language, whatever it was, of which they were the vehicle. My readers will observe, that I have not given these letters in the plate of the gem in its natural size, and I much regret my inability to do so; it is owing partly to the lithographer's having failed to copy them with exactness, and partly to the annoying fact, that none of the four impressions which I have of the gem, contains the whole inscription in perfection. The gem, like many of those found in Khorassan and Afghanistan, is cut on a convex surface, which enhances the difficulty of distinguishing any marginal impressions, and the wax on which poor Conolly has taken off, is invariably of the worst description. Thus it is only by taking the characters piecemeal from the several impressions, that I can verify the reading given on the enlarged drawing of the original. The letters are not dissimilar to those found on other gems from Afghanistan, impressions of which are in my possession, and the most remarkable of which are of a decidedly Mithraic character.

It is idle almost to hazard conjecture, as to the language which was expressed in these letters. A sort of affinity may be perhaps discovered between the Syriac character and this, but in the present stage of our ignorance, nothing can be advanced on the subject beyond the vaguest conjecture. We have established, however, that the language, whatever it was, either allowed of the adoption of Greek words into it, which were expressed in its peculiar character; or that adopting Greek habits and superstitions those who spoke this language translated into their own tongue the apothegms or admonitory expressions, which accompanied particular symbols in vogue among a Grecian, or *Grecised* people. Should circumstances admit of further research, this clue to possible discovery will be valuable. In the mean time, not even the most ingenious and acute could, I fear, derive definite conclusions from the meagre facts before us. We have, however, seen a Champollion unravel the mysteries of Ægyptian hieroglyphics a Prinsep decypher, by a comparative process of, at first, apparently hopeless difficulty, the unknown characters of more than one unspoken language! a Rawlinson verify the accounts of the Father of History, by his reading of the uniform records of Persepolis: hence therefore I confidently believe that, should further material for the comparison on a scale sufficiently extensive be discovered on this unknown character, the elucidation of many historical difficulties by the ascertainment of the value of the letters, and the consequent determination of the language they expressed is very possible, and is very much more than probable.

My own task is accomplished, if by the brief remarks above made and by the curious analogies brought forward, I shall have succeeded in awakening the attention of competent enquirers to the subject. Few, it is true, have opportunities in this country of devoting time to the study of such subjects. Many though have the means of forming collections, which however indiscriminately made, will furnish the material and the means for enquiry. I sincerely trust, that no man able to appreciate the importance of such an investigation, and more particularly, that no member of the Asiatic Society will fail to avail himself of every occasion to further it.'—*Englishman, May 16.*

COMMERCIAL.—Calcutta has seldom been in so quiet a state as at present; there is, indeed, scarcely anything doing, and the merchants generally seem determined to hold their goods for better prices, and to keep out of the market for produce until the respective rates are more reasonable than at present. There does not appear to be any want of money in the bazaar, and the rate of exchange by the ex pre s of last Friday, was if any thing, easier than the earliser transactions of the mail; 2-1¾ to 2 2 may be quotedas the current rate of that day, since which we can report no transactions. The Bank rates of interest continue unaltered.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE COURT.

(BEFORE C. W. BREITZCKE. ESQ. & BABOO RUSSOMOY DUTT.)

Nilmoney Mullick v. Buddinath Shaw.

IMPORTANT TO OPIUM DEALERS.—This action was for the recovery of 111 Rs. under the following circumstances:—

It appears that the defendant had entered into and signed an agreement with the Plaintiff to purchase for him a lot of Opium at the Government sale, which, was to have been cleared out by the Plaintiff on a fixed day and for which the defendant had received 1 Rupee as earnest money. The Plaintiff having failed to clear away the Opium on the stipulated day, the defendant sold it, making a profit thereon of 111 Rs. which sum was now the subject of dispute. The Court observed that according to the existing regulations, the case was out of their jurisdiction and accordingly dismissed it.—*Ibid.*

THE RAPE OF THE LOCK.—We were surprised on entering Mr. Biarquiere's room last Tuesday to recognise a respectable lady and gentleman (whose names we do not choose to give publication to) sitting on the defendant's side of the rail, answering a charge of a very serious nature brought against them by their Ayah.—It appears, the plaintiff has been in the employ of the lady for the last 10 years, having originally entered her house as a slave and by long service she had eventually been made an Ayah; she had been discharged, about a month and a half ago for misconduct, in consequence of which she had actively employed herself in spreading reports tending to injure her mistress's character which did not fail to reach the lady's ears, who took the opportunity, when the plaintiff called for her salary, to wreak her vengeance by cutting off her hair, for the purpose as she (the defendant) stated of degrading her to her original condition. The facts of the case were in a great measure proved by the Constable in charge and the admission of the lady, who stated that the barber had not given more than one cut, which deprived the plaintiff of only 5 or 6 inches of her hair, whereas the woman appeared in the Police Office almost bald. The Magistrate observed, that under any circumstance the punishment was of too severe a nature, and that if the woman had brought sufficient evidence to prove her having been treated in the manner she appeared to have been, he should have been obliged to hand the case over to the Sessions;—he therefore, taking these things into consideration, fined the defendants 50 Rs.—*Englishman, May 14.*

MADRAS.

THE INDIA STEAMER, with all whose movements a certain amount of delay seems to be connected, finally left Sandheads on the 9th, and anchored in our Roads about one on the afternoon of Sunday last (15th.) Her supply of coal was ready on the Beach, and but little time was lost in making her arrangements here, as after landing the passengers for this port and taking in sixty tons of fuel, she took her departure about ten the same evening. It is stated by the Calcutta papers that every care has been taken to obviate on this occasion, the inconveniences of want of coal which occasioned so much delay on her former trip; we trust these arrangements will have the desired effect. The following is a list of the *India's* passengers—

"*For Suez.*—T. A. Shaw, Esq., C. S. and family; Wm. Greenaway, Esq; P. MacArthur, Esq; N. Faudon Esq. G. Ashburner, Esq Welby, Jackson, Esq; G. Hosmer, Esq; R. B. Bell, Esq; R. John son, Esq; John Storm, Esq; Monsr. Eugene Beaurin, Captain Engledue, Captain E. J. Scott Waring Captain J. MacNaghten, and Lieut. Colonel Neville (from Madras.),

For Madras—Captain Ommany and Lady; Capt. Shaw; Hon'ble Francis Villiers; Octavius Browne, Esq; and John Innes Geddes, Esq.

"*For Ceylon*"—Captain Douthwaite and Lady."

The *Mahomed Shah* transport, whose arrival with the Head Quarters of the 37th Grenadier Regiment, we have for some time been daily expecting, was seen by the *India* near Pulicat; her provisions running short in consequence of her protracted voyage, having unluckily failed in making Madras. The deficiency was promptly supplied through the Commissary General's and Master Attendant's departments. Of what immense service a steamer would be in cases like the present; it is really by no means creditable to the Port of Madras, to be without one of these most useful auxiliaries of modern navigation. A port with the trade of Madras, without a steamer, we have never before met with; so great do we conceive to be their benefits, that were *one* introduced, we believe we should not long remain stationary at that number.—*Spectator, May 18.*

Since writing the above, we have been gratified to learn, that the four boats laden with water and provisions which were despatched by the Master Attendant on Sunday evening, immediately after being informed of the necessities of the *Mahomed Shah*, reached that vessel on Monday morning, proceeding after discharging their acceptable cargo, to Pulicat. The transport had only about eight days water and provisions remaining, on Sunday, but there were many essential articles which were entirely exhausted. The timely supply she has now received will thus prevent the disagreeable necessity, which might otherwise have occurred of being put on "short allowance." The *Mahomed Shah*, was yesterday at anchor a little to the Northward of Ennore, and cannot therefore be much longer in making the Roads.

Situated as this vessel has been, communicating twice at least with Madras within the last three days, it does appear very strange to us that her letters have not been sent on shore, instead of needlessly detaining them on board till she is able to make this port. The *Mahomed Shah* might even now, be driven out to sea, and detained many days longer.—*Ibid.*

The heat of the weather has within the last few days very sensibly increased, and in conjuction with the land winds, produced not a few of those "melting moments" peculiar to the present season of of the year. We have not seen the thermometer higher than 95° but have heard of its near approach to 100 degr. A gentleman *en route* to Kurnool, has we learn experienced the comfortable temperature of 109degr. in one of the traveller's Bungalows! The exhaustion of our stock of Ice has by a most unlucky coincidence just occurred—another cargo of this valuable commodity would at the present time be most invaluable.—*Ibid.*

The *Pinang Gazette* to the 9th April, has been received, this journal has we observe been placed under a new management which promises well. The news is unimportant; the death of the Rajah Muda of Acheen is announced; several French and American vessels are on the coast in quest of pepper, when the season arrives; and additional attention seems to be paid by the present authorities to the roads and bridges of the settlement.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

The Ship *Tigris* will sail on Sunday next—Her passengers are:—

For London—Mrs. Dillon and 2 children, Mrs. Walter and Master Walter, Mrs. Bletterman, Miss Staples, Mrs. Watson and 3 children, Mr. Rudd and 2 children, Capt. Hodges, Lieut. Stavely, Colonel Thomson, 2 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, European Regiment

For Mauritius—Monsieur and Madame Dumie and 3 children, Monsieur Carcenac.—*Herald, May 6.*

At the monthly sale of Government Cinnamon held on the 2d instant, Fifty bales of the 2d sort of 1840 were sold at 2s. 1d. per lb. Fifty bales sold in TEN months —BAH!—*Ibid.*

The Barque *Blair* from Liverpool 10th January has just anchored in the Roadstead.—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

SIR ROBERT SALE.—A Mofussil Correspondent, A CIVILIAN, expresses—and very naturally too—his surprise that comparatively so few of his brethren have responded to the call made anonymously by one of the body to do honour to Sir Robert Sale by subscribing for a presentation sword. We confess that the apathy of the service in this matter has forcibly struck us likewise. We no where hear that the object is not approved of; neither is it objected that the subscription is too small. Surely it cannot be that the proposition is unworthy of notice because it has not originated with somebody 'high up' in the service, or because it is born of the warmth of Mofussil feeling? Such objections would be quite unworthy of the parties who urge them. The purpose is a good purpose—honourable to Sale, honourable to the Civilians. It ought to receive universal support—first by the registry of names, then by convening a meeting to elect a Committee and a Treasurer,—then by the payment of subscriptions,—then by the presentation of an Address and the Sword. We should regret to be obliged to close our columns against the record of names because they come in sluggishly, but we shall certainly do so out of common respect to so brave a soldier as Sir Robert Sale, who could not be otherwise than much offended by the tender of a gift reluctantly subscribed for. Let those therefore who intend to share in the tribute do so at once, or a small knot of Mofussilites will monopolise the honor even at the expence of a higher rate of subscription.—*Englishman, May 17.*

European Intelligence.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette, March 5.

OFFICERS who have entered the Army during the Month of February at the recommendation of the General Commanding in chief.

Regiment to which appointed.	Names	By purchase or without	Price of Commission.	Date of Commission.
			£	1842
1st W. I. Regt.	Burrell, G	Without		Feb. 11
54th Foot	Collingwood, E	By purchase	450	" 8
57th do	Croker, R. A	do.	450	" 15
1st W. I. Regt.	Grey, C	do.	450	" 18
8th Hussars	Haffenden A	do.	840	" 8
Cape M. Rifles	Harvey, W.*	Without		" 11
99th Foot	Isdell, E. W	By purchase	450	" 14
R. Horse Guards	Lennox, Lord A. F. C. G.	do.	1200	" 8
27th Foot	Pakenham, Hon. F. B.	do.	450	" 8
43rd do	Proby, G. L.	do.	450	" 8
56th do	Ramsay, F. M.	do.	450	" 18
57th do	Sharpe, G†	Without		" 18
93rd do	Stanhope, F. T.	By purchase	450	" 25
49th do	Thompson, R.	do.	450	" 28
65th do	Turner, H. F.	Without		" 9

* Late Color Serjeant.

† Late Serjeant Major 46th Foot, to which Regiment he was removed on the 18th February.

The only Medical Officer who entered the service last month, is Assistant Surgeon Dr. J. H. Bostock, of the 3rd Foot.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Alphabetical List of Officers who have obtained Promotion during the Month of February specifying whether such Promotion took place by Purchase or without, and the cause of its origin.

Barclay, Lieutenant H. B., 56th Regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l, in succession to capt. B. Walmsley, who retired, commission dated February 18.

Bustard, Cornet J. P. P. W., Royal Horse Guards, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 400l, in succession to lieutenant the Hon. C. H. Maynard, who retired. Commission dated February 8.

Bellingham, Ensign W. 32nd regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l, Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain E. O. Broadley, the retirement of his successor, captain James Salmond, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Case. Commission dated February 25.

Brett, Cornet H. 15th Hussars, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350l, in succession to lieutenant Steuart whose promotion on the 28th ultimo has been cancelled, by consequence of his previous decease. Commission dated February 11.

Brown, captain J. 57th regiment, to be Major, without purchase, in succession to Major P. Aubin, who retired upon full pay. Commission dated February 11.

Case, lieutenant W. 32nd regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain E. O. Broadley, and the retirement of his successor, captain James Salmond. Commission dated February 25.

Cassan, lieutenant T., 99th Regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet Major J. P. Westropp, and the retirement of his successor, Brevet Major R. F. Shawe. Commission dated Feb. 18.

Clements, Ensign H. St. John 1st West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Ridge, removed to the 57th Foot. Commission dated February 11.

Coxe, Ensign J. T., 27th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 25l, in succession to lieutenant the Hon. C. T. Skeffington, who retired. Commission dated February 8.

Edwards, lieutenant G., 57th regiment, to be captain, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of Major P. Aubin, and the consequent promotion of capt. Brown. Commission dated February 11.

Faunt, Ensign C., 49th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of lieutenant Gibbons, and the retirement of his successor, lieut. Alastair Mackenzie restored to full pay for the purpose of selling. Commission dated February 25.

Harvey, Colour Serjeant W. cape mounted Riflemen, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Ensign H. Van Ryneveld, who resigned. Commission dated February 11.

Hill, Ensign J., 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieutenant without purchase in succession to lieutenant J. B. David-on retired to half pay. Commission dated February 25.

Huband, lieut. G. J., 8th Hussars, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 2,050l, in succession to captain M. G. L. Meason, who retired. Commission dated February 8.

Hunt, Ensign R., 57th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of Major P. Aubin, and the consequent promotion of captain Brown, and lieutenant Edwards. Commission dated February 12.

Lindsay, cornet A. C., 8th Hussars, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350l. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain M. G. L. Meason, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Huband. Commission dated February 8.

Long, Lieutenant G. F., 54th Regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet Lieutenant colonel W. Bretham, the retirement of his successor, Brevet Lieutenant colonel G. Hall, and the consequent promotion of captain Pattoun Commission dated February 8.

Montgomerie, Ensign F., 99th Regt. to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet Major R. F. Shawe, and the consequent promotion of Lieutenant Cassan. Commission dated February 18.

Mowbray, Ensign T., 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant J. R. Maxwell, retired to half pay. Commission dated February 25.

Nooth, Ensign J. N., 46th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l in succession to Lieutenant Brome, who retired. Commission dated February 11.

Patey, Ensign G. W., 56th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain B. Walmsley, and the consequent promotion of Lieutenant Barclay. Commission dated February 18.

Pattoun, captain R. T. R. 54th Regiment, to be Major, paying the regulated difference of 1,400l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet Lieutenant colonel W. Bretham, and the retirement of his successor, Brevet Lieutenant colonel George Hall. Commission dated February 8.

Poulter, Ensign G., 54th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet Lieutenant colonel Bretham, the retirement of his successor, Brevet Lieutenant colonel George Hall, and the consequent promotion of Captain Pattoun, and Lieutenant Long. Commission dated February 8.

Ross, Assistant Surgeon M. J. M., 16th Lancers, to be Surgeon in the 44th Regiment, in succession to Surgeon Harcourt, removed to the 16th Lancers. Commission dated February 8. Step not purchasable.

Sharpe, Serjeant Major G., 46th Regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, in the 57th Foot. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of Major P. Aubin, and the consequent promotion of Captain Brown, Lieutenant Edwards, and Ensign Hunt. Commission dated February 11.

Stevens, Ensign W., 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant by purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay, of captain H. Dewale, the retirement of his successor, Brevet Major A. Judge, and the consequent promotion of Lieutenant Trotman. Commission dated February 12.

Tarleton, Serjeant Major T., 4th Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster in succession to Quartermaster Cread, deceased. Commission dated February 18. Step not purchasable.

Tiotman, Lieutenant P. F., 1st West India Regiment, to be

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captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain H. Downie and the retirement of his successor, Brevet Major Arthur Judge. Commission dated February 11.

UNATTACHED PROMOTION.

Ostheyden, lieutenant, F., from Ceylon Rifles, to be captain without purchase; dated February 14.

BREVET PROMOTION.

Hall, major G. 54th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel; dated June 28, 1838; gazetted February 8, 1842; retired same day.

Judge, captain A., 1st West India regiment to be major; January 10, 1837; gazetted February 11, 1842; retired same day.

Shawe, captain R. F., 99th Regiment, to be major: dated November 23, 1841; gazetted February 18; retired same day.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class.

Fox, assistant surgeon T. (M.D.), from 7th Dragoon Guards Commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted February 8, 1842.

Gaulter, assistant surgeon T. C. (M.D.), from 8th Hussars. Commission dated February 25.

Magrath, Assistant Surgeon D. J. (M. D.), from 33rd Regt. Commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted February 8 1842.

Nugent, Assistant Surgeon M., from the Staff, Commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted February 8, 1842.

Sheils, Assistant Surgeon J. (M. D.) from the 36th Regt. Commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted February 1, 1842.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with the contents of a letter from an officer on board Her Majesty's ship Acteon, which, with the Curaçoa, has recently visited Pitcairn's Island. The account it gives of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty is highly interesting.

The Curaçoa touched at Pitcairn's Island, where the offspring of the mutineers of the Bounty are residing; they are entirely dependent on the passing stranger for a supply of clothing and other European articles. The Admiral had raised a subscription for them, and sent it on by the Curaçoa. Their children were suffering from a kind of influenza, and a bale of flannel was sent on shore to be distributed among them; and as soon as it was known among the officers and crew that any articles of clothing would be most acceptable among them, every one on board set to work to overhauling their traps, to see what they could spare; so that, in a very short time, the contributions amounted to something considerable, in the shape of jackets, trousers, shirts, and other articles of wearing apparel, together with needles, thread, worsted, old books, ink, paper, &c. They speak highly of the civil deportment of these far-distant islanders, as also their religious principles, sincerity, and hospitality. George Adams, the son of old Adams, the quartermaster of the Bounty, was the first to come off in his canoe when the Curaçoa made her appearance. In attempting to come through the surf he had been swamped, but regained the canoe and proceeded. On reaching the ship, he very modestly asked permission to come on board. "O, yes, to be sure," was the captain's reply, and when the poor fellow got on deck he was found to be completely saturated with salt water. His partner, William Quintrel, followed him on board, when they were both supplied with dry clothes, and food and drink. From thence, passing on to the Island of Otaheite, they found that the small pox was making fearful ravages among its inhabitants, introduced among them by some American ship touching there. Never having witnessed the malady before, they were entirely dependent for advice on an ignorant Englishman of the name of Cook, who had come among them, professing to be a medical man, but who was nothing but a quack. This fellow when it was discovered that he had been imposing on the credulity of these islanders, was glad to make a precipitate retreat on board of a French schooner. The officers of the Curaçoa had the honor of paying their respects to the Sable Queen of Otaheite, and the articles presented some presents to her Majesty, sent by the lady of the British admiral commanding in that part of the globe. The surgeon rendered medical assistance to the sufferers from the small-pox, recommending the immediate erection of temporary hospitals, and a removal of the infected, as also vaccination. There had been thirty-three deaths, numerous sufferers, and the disease spreading fast. The ship was prevented from receiving those refreshments usual on touching at these islands in the Pacific, on their route, from the inhabitants, and the poor islanders, who had come off in their canoes, did not see or understand why they could not be permitted to dispose of their pigs, fowls, eggs, fruit, vegetables, &c., as they were accustomed to do, to ships touching there, stating it was not their fault that they were infected, as the infection had been brought to them. The Curaçoa fell in with an island not laid down in the Admiralty charts, and consequently thought they had made a new discovery. On sending a boat, they found it uninhabited. It is of a peculiar proportion, seven miles in length, one in breadth, and flat at the top; from 80 to 90 feet high, bounded by perpendicular cliffs, and evidently risen above the surface of the sea by volcanic operations. Its latitude is 24 deg. 25 min. S., and 128 deg. 07 min. W. longitude. They named it Admiral Ross's Island; left the date of their landing, the ship's name, and position of the island.

Southampton, March 2, 1843.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK FINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XIII.

A NIGHT OF TROUBLE.

Until the moment when I reached the room and threw myself into a chair, my course respecting Lord Dudley de Vere seemed to present not a single difficulty. The appeal so unconsciously made to me by Miss Bellew, not less than my own ardent inclination, decided me on calling him out. No sooner, however, did calm reflection succeed to the passionate excitement of the moment, than at once I perceived the nicety of my position. Under what possible pretext could I avow myself as her champion, not as of her own choosing? for I knew perfectly well that the words she uttered were merely intended as a menace, without the slightest idea of being acted on. To suffer her name, therefore, to transpire in the affair, would be to compromise her in the face of the world. Again, the confusion and terror she evinced when she beheld me at the door proved to me that, perhaps of all others, I was the last person she would have wished to have been a witness to the interview. What was to be done? The very difficulty of the affair only made my determination to go through with it the stronger. I have already said my inclination also prompted me to this course. Lord Dudley's manner to me without be such a I could make a plea for resenting, had ever been of a supercilious and almost offensive character. If there be any thing which more deeply than another wounds our self esteem, it is the assumed superiority of those whom we heartily despise. More than once he ventured upon hinting at the plans of the Rooneys respecting me, suggesting that their civilities only concealed a deeper object; and all this he did with a tone of half insolence that irritated me ten times more than an open affront.

Often and often had I promised myself that a day of retribution must come. Again and again did I lay this comfort to my heart,—that, one time or other, his habitual prudence would desert him; that his transgression would exceed the narrow line that separates an impertinent freedom from an insult, and then——. Now, this time had come at last. Such a chance might not again present itself, and must not be thrown away.

My reasonings had come to this point, when a tremendous knocking at my door, and a loud shout of "Jack! Jack Hinton!" announced O'Grady. This was fortunate. He was the only man whom I knew well enough to consult in such a matter; and of all others, he was the one whose advice and counsel I could place implicit reliance.

"What the deuce is all this, my dear Hinton?" said he, as he grasped my hand in both of his. "I was playing whist with the tabbies when it occurred, and saw nothing of the whole matter. She fainted, didn't she? What the deuce could you have said or done?"

"Could *I* have said or done! What do you mean, O'Grady?

"Come, come, be frank with me; what was it? If you are in a scrape, I am not the man to leave you in it."

"First of all," said I, assuming with all my might a forced and simulated composure, "first of all, tell me what you heard in the drawing-room."

"What I heard? Egad, it was plain enough. In the beginning, a young lady came souse down upon the floor; screams and smelling bottles followed; a general running hither and thither, in which confusion, by the bye, our adversaries contrived to manage a new deal, though I had four by honours in my hand.—Old Miss Macan upset my markers, drank my negus, and then fainted off herself, with a face like an apothecary's rose."

"Yes, yes; but," said I impatiently, "what of Miss Bellew?"

"What of her! that you must know best. You know, of course, what occurred between you."

"My dear O'Grady," said I, with passionate eagerness, "do be explicit. What did they say in the drawing room? What turn has been given to this affair?"

"Faith, I can't tell you; I am as much in the dark as my neighbours. After the lady was carried out and you ran away, they all began talking it over. Some said you had been proposing an elopement: others said you hadn't. The Rileys swore you had asked to have your picture back again; and old Mrs. Ram, who had planted herself behind a curtain to overhear all, forgot, it seems, that the window was open, and caught such a cold in her head, and such a deafness, that she heard nothing. She says, however, that your conduct was abominable; and in fact, my dear Hinton, the whole thing is a puzzle to us all."

"And Lord Dudley de Vere," said I, "did he offer no explanation?"

"Oh yes, something pretty much in his usual style: pulled up his stock, ran his fingers through his hair, and muttered some indistinct phrases about lover's quarrels."

"Capital!" exclaimed I with delight; "nothing could be better, nothing more fortunate than this! Now, O'Grady, listen to my version of the matter, and then tell me how to proceed in it." I here detailed to my friend every circumstance that had occurred from the moment of my entering to my departure from the drawing-room.

"As to the wager," said I, "what it was, when made, and with whom, I know not."

"Yes, yes; I know all that," interrupted O'Grady; "I have the whole thing perfectly before me Now, let us see what is to be done; and first of all, allow me to ring the bell for some sherry and water—that's the head and front of a consultation."

When O'Grady had mixed his glass, sipped, corrected, and sipped again, he beat the bars of the grate a few moments contemplatively with the poker, and then turning to me, gravely said, "we must parade him, Jack, that's certain. Now for the how. Our friend Dudley is not much given to fighting, and it will be rather difficult to obtain his consent. Indeed, if it had not been for the insinuation he threw out, after you had left the room, I don't well see how you could push him to it."

"Why, my dear O'Grady, wasn't there quite cause enough?"

"Plenty, no doubt, my dear Jack, as far as feeling goes; but there are innumerable cases in this life, which, like breaches of trust in law, escape with slight punishment. Not but that, when you owe a man a grudge, you have it always in your power to make him sensible of it; and among gentlemen there is the same intuitive perception of a contemplated collision, as you see at a dinner party, when one fellow puts his hand on a decanter; his friend at the end of the table smiles, and cries 'with pleasure, my boy!——There is one thing, however, in your favour."

"What is that?" said I, eagerly.

"Why, he has lost his wager; that's pretty clear; and, as that won't improve his temper, it's possible—mind, I dont say more—but it's possible he may feel better disposed to turn his irritation into valour; a much more common process in metaphysical chemistry than the world wots of. Under these circumstances, the best thing to do, as it strikes me, is to try the cause, as our friend Paul would say, on the general issue: that is, to wait on Herbert; tell him we wish to have a meeting; that, after what has passed,—that's a sweet phrase, isn't it? and has got more gentlemen carried home on a door than any other I know,—that after what has passed, the thing is unavoidable, and the sooner it comes off the better. He can't help referring me to a friend, and he can scarcely find any one that won't see the thing with our eyes. It's quite clear Miss Bellew's name must be kept out of the matter; and now, my boy, if you agree with me, leave the whole affair in my hands, tumble into bed, and go to sleep as fast as you can."

"I leave it all to you, Phil," said I, shaking his "hand warmly, and, to prove my obedience, I'll be "in bed in ten minutes."

O'Grady finished the decanter of sherry, buttoned up his coat, and, slapping his boot with his cane, sauntered down stairs, whistling an Irish quick step as he went.

When I had half accomplished my undressing, I sat down before the fire, and, unconsciously to myself, fell into a train of musing about my present condition. I was very young; knew little of the world: the very character of my education had been so much under the eye and direction of my mother, that my knowledge was even less than that of the generality of young men of my own time of life. It is not surprising, then, if the events which my new career hurried so rapidly one upon another, in some measure confused me. Of duelling I had, of course, heard repeatedly, and had learnt to look upon the necessity of it as more or less imperative upon every man in the outset of his career. Such was, in a great measure, the tone of the day; and the man who attained a certain period of life, without having had at least one affair of honour, was rather suspected of using a degree of prudent caution in his conduct with the world, than of following the popular maxim of the period which said, "Be always ready with the pistol."

The affair with Lord George, therefore, I looked upon rather as a lucky hit; I might as well make my *début* with him as with any other. So much, then, for the prejudice of the period. Now for my private feelings on the subject, they were, I confess, any thing but satisfactory: without at all entering into any anticipation I might have felt as to the final result, I could not avoid feeling ashamed of myself for my total ignorance about the whole matter; not only, as I have said, had I never seen a duel, but I never had fired a pistol twice in my life. I was naturally a nervous fellow, and the very idea of firing at a word, would, I knew, render me more so. My dread that the peculiarity of my constitution might be construed into want of courage, increased my irritability; while I felt that my endeavour to acquit myself with all the etiquette and and punctilio of the occasion, would inevitably lead me to the commission of some mistake or blunder.

And then, as to my friends at home, what would my fathersay? His notions on the subject I knew were very rigid, and only admitted the necessity of an appeal to arms as the very last resort; what account could I give him sufficiently satisfactory of my reasons for going out? How would my mother feel, with all her aristocratic prejudices, when she heard of the society where the affair originated; when some glowing description of the Rooneys should reach her? and this some kind friend or other was certain to undertake; and, worse than all, Lady Julia, my high-born cousin, whose beauty and sarcasm had inspired me with a mixture of admiration and dread. How should I ever bear the satirical turn she would give the whole affair? her malice increased, as it would be by the fact that a young and pretty girl was mixed up in it; for, somehow, I must confess, a kind of half-flirtation had always subsisted between my cousin and me. Her beauty, her wit, her fascinating manner, rendering me at times over head and ears in love with her; while, at others, the indifference of her manner towards me, or, still worse, the ridicule to which she exposed me, would break the spell and dissipate the enchantment. Thoughts like these were far from assuring me, and contributed but little towards that confidence in myself I stood so much in need of; and, again, what if I were to fall? As this thought settled on my mind, I resolved to write home—not to to my father, however: I felt a kind of constraint about unburthening myself to him at such a moment. My mother was equally out of the question: in fact, a letter to her could only be an apologetic narrative of my life in Ireland; softening down what she would call the atrocities of my associates, and giving a kind of Rembrandt tint to the Rooneys, which might conceal the more vivid colouring of their vulgarity. At such a moment I had no heart for this: such trifling would ill suit me now. To Lady Julia, then, I determined to write: she knew me well. Besides, I felt that, when I was no more, the kindliness of her nature would prevail, and she could remember me but as the little lover that brought her *bouquets* from the conservatory; that wrote letters to her from Eton; that wore her picture round his neck at Sandhurst, and, by the bye, that picture I had still in my possession: this was the time to restore it. I opened my writing-desk and took it out. It was a strange love-gift, painted when she was barely ten years old. It represented a very lovely child, with blue eyes, and a straight regularity of feature, like a Grecian statue. The intensity of look that after years developed more fully, and the slight curl of the lip, that betayed the incipient spirit of mockery, were both there: still was she very beautiful. I placed the miniature before me, and fixed my eyes upon it, while, carried away by the illusion of the moment, I burst into a rhapsody of proffered affection, while I vindicated myself against any imputation my intimacy with Miss Bellew might give rise to. As I discovered that my pleading scarce established my innocence even to myself: so I turned away, and once more sat down moodily before the fire.

The Castle clock struck two; I started up, somewhat ashamed of myself at not having complied with O'Grady's advice, and at once threw myself on my bed, and fell sound asleep. Some confused impression upon my mind, of a threatened calamity, gave a gloomy character to all my dreams; and more than once I awoke with a sudden start, and looked about me. The flickering and uncertain glare of the dying embers threw strange and goblin shapes upon the wall, and on the old oak floor. The window-curtains waved mournfully to and fro, as the sighing night wind pierced the openings of the worn casements, adding, by some unknown sympathy, to my gloom and depression; and, although I quickly rallied myself from these foolish fancies, and again sank into slumber, it was always again to wake with the same unpleasant impressions, and the same sights and sounds about me. Towards morning at length I fell into a deep, unbroken sleep, from which I was awakened by the noise of some one rudely drawing my curtains. I looked up, as I rubbed my eyes: it was Corny Delany, who, with a mahogany box under his arm, and a little bag in his hand, stood eyeing me with a look, in which his habitual ill temper was dashed with a slight mixture of scorn and pity.

"So you are awake at last!" said he; "faith and you sleep sound, and——." This he muttered between his teeth;—"and may be it's sounder you'll sleep to-morrow night! The captain bid me call you at seven o'clock, and it's near eight now. That blaguard of a servant of yours wouldn't get up to open the door, till I made a cry of fire outside, and puffed a few mouthfuls of smoke through the key-hole!"

"Well done, Corny! but where's the captain?"

"Where is he! sorrow one o' me knows! May be at the watchhouse, may be in George's-street barrack, may be in the streets, may be——: och, troth! there's many a place he might be, and good enough for him any of them. Them's the tools, well oiled: I put flints in them."

"And what have you got in the bag, Corny?"

"May be you'll see time enough. It's the lint, the sticking-plaster, and the bandages, and the turn-an'-twist." This, be it known, was the Delany for 'tourniquet.' "And faith it's a queer use to put the same bag to; his honour the Judge had it made to carry his notes in. Ugh, ugh, ugh; a bloody little bag it always was! Many's the time I seen the poor craytures in the dock have to hould on by the spikes, when they'd see him put his hands in it! It's not lucky, the same bag! Will you have some brandy-and-water, and a bit of dry toast? It's what the captain always gives them the first time they go out. When they're used to it, a cup of chocolate with a spoonful of whiskey is a fine thing for the hand."

I could scarce restrain a smile at the notion of dieting a man for a duel, though, I confess, there seemed something excessively bloodthirsty about it. However, resolved to give Corny a favourable impression of my coolness, I said, "Let me have the chocolate and a couple of eggs."

He gave a grin a demon might have envied, as he muttered to himself, "He wants to try and die game, ugh, ugh." With these words he waddled out of the room to prepare my breakfast; his alacrity certainly increased by the circumstance in which he was employed.

No sooner was I alone than I opened the pistol case to examine the weapons: they were, doubtless, good ones; but a ruder, more illfashioned, clumsy pair it would be impossible to conceive. The stock, which extended nearly to the end of the barrel, was notched with grooves for the fingers to fit in: the whole terminating in an uncouth knob, inlaid with samall pieces of silver, which at first I imagined were purely ornamental. On looking closer, however, I perceived that each of them contained a name and a date, with an ominous phrase beneath, which ran thus: "Killed!" or thus: "Wounded!"

"Egad," thought I, "they are certainly the coolest people in the world in this island, and have the strangest notions withal of cheering a man's courage!" It was growing late, meanwhile; so that without further loss of time I sprang out of bed, and set about dressing, huddling my papers and Julia's portrait into my writing-desk. I threw into the fire a few letters, and was looking about my room lest any thing should have escaped me, when suddenly the quick movement of horses' feet on the pavement beneath drew me to the window. As I looked out, I could just catch a glimpse of O'Grady's figure as he sprang from a high tandem; I then heard his foot as he mounted the stairs, and the next moment he was knocking at my door.

"Holloa!" cried he, "by Jove I have had a night of it! Help me off with the coat, Jack, and order breakfast, with any number of mutton chopsy ou please; I never felt so voracious in my life. Early rising must be a bad thing for the health, if it makes a man's appetite so painful."

While I was giving my necessary directions, O'Grady stirred up the fire, drew his chair close to it, and planting his feet upon the fender, and expanding his hands before the blaze, called out,

"Yes, yes, quite right, cold ham and a devilled drumstick by all means: the mulled claret must have nothing but cloves and a slice of pine apple in it; and, mind, don't let them fry the kidneys in champagne; they are fifty times better in moselle: we'll have the champagne *au naturel*: there now, shut the door, there's a confounded current of air comes up that cold staircase. So, come over, my boy; let me give you all the news, and to begin: After I parted with you, I went over to De Vere's quarters, and heard that he had just changed his clothes and driven over to Clare-street; I followed immediately; but, as i'l-luck would have it, he left that just five minutes before, with Watson of the Fifth, who lives in one of the hotels near; this, you know, looked like business, and, as they told me they were to be back in half-an-hour, I cut into a rubber of whist with Darcy and the rest of them, where, what between losing heavily, and waiting for those fellows, I never got up till half-past four: when I did, minus Paul's check, all the loose cash about me, and a bill for one hundred and thirty to Vaughan. Pleasant, all that, wasn't it? Monk, who took my place, told me that Herbert and Watson were gone out together to the park, where I should certainly find them. Off then I set for the Phœnix, and, just as I was entering the gate of the lodge, a chaise covered with portmanteaus and hat-boxes drove past me: I had just time to catch a glimpse of De Vere's face as the light fell suddenly upon it; I turned as quickly as possible, and gave chase down Barrack-street; we flew, he leading, and I endeavouring to keep up; but my poor hack was so done up, between waiting at the club and the sharp drive, that I found we couldn't keep up the pace: fortunately, however, a string of coal cars blocked up Essexbridge, upon which my friend came to a check, and I also. I jumped out immediately, and running forward, just got up in the nick, as they were once more about to move forward. 'Ah, dudley,' cried I, 'I've had a sharp run for it, but by good fortune have found you at last.' I wish you had seen his face as I said these words; he leaned forward in the carriage, so as completely to prevent Watson, who was with him, overhearing what passed."

"'May I ask,' said he, endeavouring to get up a little of his habitual coolness; 'may I ask, what so very pressing has sent you in pursuit of me?'

"'Nothing which should cause your present uneasiness,' replied I, in a tone and a look he could not mistake.'

"'Eh—aw! don't take you exactly; any thing gone wrong?'

"'You've a capital memory, my lord, when it suits you: pray call it to your aid for a few moments, and it will save us both a deal of trouble: my business with you is on the part of Mr. Hinton, and I have to request you will, at once, refer me to a friend.'

"'Eh! you want to fight? is that it? I say, Watson, they want to make a quarrel out of that foolish affair I told you of.'

"'Is Major Watson your friend on this occasion, my lord?'

"'No; oh no; that is, I didn't say—I told Watson how they walked into me for three hundred at Rooney's—must confess I deserved it richly for dining among such a set of fellows, and, as I've paid the money and cut the whole concern, I don't see what more's expected of me.'"

"'We have very little expectation, my lord, but a slight hope, that you'll not disgrace the cloth you wear, and the profession you follow.'

"'I say, Watson, do you think I ought to take notice of these words?'

"'Would your lordship like them stronger?'

"'One moment if you please, captain O'Grady,' said Major Watson, as opening the door of the chaise, he sprang out. Lord Dudley de Vere has detailed to me, and of course correctly, the whole of his last night's proceedings. He has expressed himself as ready and anxious to apologize to your friend for any offence he may have given him, in fact, that their families are in some way connected, and any falling out would be a very unhappy thing between them; and, last of all, Lord Dudley has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp, and resolved on leaving Ireland; in two hours more he will sail from this: so I trust, that under every circumstance, you will see the propriety of not pressing the affair any further.'

"'With the apology——.'

"'That of course,' said Watson

"'I say,' cried Herbert, 'we shall be late at the Pigeon-house: it's half past seven.'"

"Watson whispered a few words into his ear; he was silent for a second, and a slight crimson flush settled on his cheek.

"'It won't do for me if they talk of this afterwards; but tell him——I mean Hinton, that I am sorry, that is, I wish him to forgive.'——

"'There, there,' said I, impatiently, 'drive on, that is quite enough.'

"The next moment the chaise was out of sight, and I learned against the bullustrade of the bridge, with a sick feeling at my heart I never felt before. Vaughan came by at the moment with his tandem; so I made him turn about and set me down; and here I am, my boy. Now that my qualmishness has passed off, ready to eat you out of house and home, if the means would only present themselves."

Here ended O'Grady's narrative, and, as breakfast very shortly after made its appearance, our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences; the burden of which, on his part, was that, although no man would deserve more gratitude from the household and the garrison generally than myself, for being the means of exporting Lord George, yet, that under every view of the case, all effort should be made to prevent publicity, and stop the current of scandal such an event was calculated to give rise to in the city.

"No fear of that I hope," said I.

"Every fear, my dear boy. We live in a village here; every man hears his friend's watch tick, and every lady knows what her neighbour paid for her paste diamonds. However, be comforted, your reputation will scarcely stretch across the channel; and one's notoriety must have strong claims before it pass the custom-house at Liverpool."

"Well, that is something; but hang it, O'Grady, I wish I had had a shot at him."

"Of course you do: nothing more natural, and at the same time, if you care for the lady, nothing more *mal-apropos*. Do what you will, her name will be mixed up in the matter; but had it gone further she must have been deeply compromised between you. You are too young, Jack, to understand much of this; but take my word for it——Fight about your sister, your aunt, your maternal grand-mother, if you like, but never for the girl you are about to marry. It involves a false position to both her and yourself; and now that I am giving advice, just give me another cutlet. I say, Corny, any hot potatoes?

"Thim was hot awhile ago," said Corny, without taking his hands from his pockets.

"Well, it is pleasant to know even that. Put that pistol-case back again. Ah! there goes Vaughan; I want a word with him."

So saying, he sprang up and hastened down stairs.

"What did he say I was to do with the pistols?" said Corny, as he polished the case with the ample cuff of his coat.

"You are to put them by——we shan't want them this morning."

"And there is to be no devil after all," said he with a most fiendish grin. "Ugh, ugh didn't I know it. Ye's come from the wrong side of the water for that. It's little powder ye blaze, for all your talking."

Taking out one of the pistols as he spoke, he examined the lock for a few minutes patiently, and then mustered to himself—"Wasn't I right to put in the ould flints? The devil a more ye'd be doing I guessed nor making a flush in the pan!"

It was rather difficult even with every allowance for Mr. Delany's temper, to submit to his insolence patiently. After all there was nothing better to be done; for Corny was even greater in reply than attack, and any rejoinder on my part would unquestionably have made me fare the worse. Endeavouring, therefore, to hum a tune, I strolled to the window and looked out; while the imperturbable Corny, opening the opposite sash, squibbed off both pistols previous to replacing them in the box.

I cannot say what it was in the gesture and the action of this little fiend; but somehow the air of absurdity thus thrown over our quarrel by this ludicrous termination, hurt me deeply; and Corny's face, as he snapped the trigger, was a direct insult. All my self-respect, all my self-approval gave way in a moment, and I could think of nothing but cross Corny's commentary on my courage.

"Yes," said I half aloud, "it is a confounded country! If for nothing else, that every class and condition of man thinks himself capable to pronounce upon his neighbour. Hard drink and duelling are the national peanites; and heaven help him who does not adopt the religion of the land! My English servant would as soon have thought of criticising a chorus of Euripides as my conduct; and yet this little wretch not only does so, but does it to my face, superadding a sneer upon my country."

This like many other of my early reflections on Ireland, had its grain of truth and its bushel of fallacy; and before I quitted the land I learned to make the distinction.

MISCELLANEA.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

From Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

LINCOLN.—MURDER OF A WIFE BY A FARMER.—Francis Jefferys, a respectable farmer, aged 61, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his wife at the parish of Toynton in this county. The facts of this case, as detailed in evidence by a youth, the nephew of the deceased, were as follows:—On the morning of the 31st of January last, about a quarter before 10, while the nephew was over in the cow-house, looking after the cattle, he heard what he described as a squealing kind of noise, and going into the house, he saw his aunt sitting by the fire chair usually occupied by his uncle. She appeared to be in very great distress, and was calling out "Oh dear, Lord have mercy upon me. What shall I do?" The nephew walked through the house leisurely, being afraid, if he betrayed his anxiety to get away that his uncle would follow him, and do him an injury. Having got away from the house he went and fetched a man of the name of William Dunnington. Upon their return, Dunnington stopped to listen, when he heard his uncle call out, 'Here, Jabez, come in, your aunt has tumbled down stairs and killed herself. Dunnington went into the house the nephew following, and when they got in they found Mrs. Jefferys sitting on the stairs, apparently dead, but stirred shortly after they came in Jefferys, at that time, was holding his wife's head. There were several places on the floor which had an appearance of having been wetted and wiped dry, which young Jefferys had not observed when he breakfasted with his aunt and her husband. Before he entered the house he heard his uncle, as if speaking to his wife, say, 'you're always telling lies of me!' He thought they were quarrelling, as they generally were, day and night. The poker was bent, which it had not been on the Sunday previous, being the day before. The nephew looked at the poker, and it appeared to him as if it had been put in the fire, and afterwards slaked in cold water. Upon the cross-examination of the nephew, it appeared the unfortunate man was given to a course of extraordinary conduct, giving rise to doubts of his sanity. He would feel his pulse and say it had ceased to beat; that he had no blood, all the time seeming to be in earnest. Mrs Jefferys had become apprehensive about him, and on here nephew coming to live with them, had set him to watch her husband, being fearful he would hurt himself. The first night that the nephew was at their house the was obliged to shift his bed three times, his uncle going first from one bed to another. He would kick the table over without any apparent cause, and constantly talking about his going to die. He would kick the tabe over without any apparent cause, and was constantly talking about his going to die. He would go up to the glass with a candle to see whether he was dying, and remembers his looking upon his hands to see whether they were not turning white, as he said he was dying. He said to his wife, 'My hands are very white, Polly, I shall soon be dying.' He would say he was mortifying; that his blood had all turned to water. The night before the murder the wife had said she must get somebody to take care of him, as he was not right in his mind. She used to hide prisoner's razors; he on one occasion had put them in his watch-pocket.—The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was then ordered into close custody till her Majesty's pleasure could be known.

A VESSEL ON FIRE AT SEA.—At a late hour on Saturday se'nnight, a destructive fire broke out on board of a large newly built brig, called the Storm, 340 tons burden, belonging to Newcastle upon Tyne, laden with coals, while at sea on her passage to London, and her total destruction would have inevitably taken place had not the crew run her ashore on the Essex coast. The fire, it appears, was discovered between 11 and 12 o'clock by one of the seamen, who instantly alarmed the master, when on an examination being made it was found raging in the bulkhead of the vessel. Strennous exertions were made to extinguish the flames by throwing buckets of water down the hatchway. This not having any effect, the hatchway was covered over in the hopes of stifling the flames, but in the course of an hour the terrible element burst forth through the deck, and the master, seeing there was no chance of saving the vessel, altered her course and steered for the Essex coast. They were at that time upwards of ten miles out from the land, with a strong gale blowing direct off the coast, and it was near four o'clock on Sunday morning before the vessel was got on shore, near Leigh Creek, at the mouth of the river Thames, opposite the eastern extremity of the Canvey Islands. Immediately the vessel struck the crew got into the long boat, which they had previously hoisted overboard, and were about leaving her, when several fishing boats came alongside to their assistance, having seen the flames at a distance, and afterwards other vessels cameup. At that period the fire presented an awful appearance; it was issuing from the head of the vessel with great violence, and it appeared impossible to prevent her being burnt to the water', edge; however, by the extraordinary exertions made the flames were ultimately confined to the fore part of the vessel, though it was several hours before the fire was entirely extinguished. On the following day, with the assistance of the Caledonia steamer, the vessel was got off the shore, and has since arrived in the Pool. The damage done is very considerable.

AFFLICTING SUICIDE OF A YOUNG FEMALE.—On Thursday Mr. Payne, city coroner, held an inquest in the vestry room of St. Magnus's church, London bridge, on the body of Mary Anne Naylor, aged 16, which was found at the foot of the north-west step of London bridge. Mr. James Waldron, of Nelson terrace, City road, said deceased had been in his service for about a month, and that on Monday evening last he sent her out to post a letter. She never returned, and in her box he found the following letter, written by her to her step sister, Miss Emily Noble:—"My dear, dear Emily—My dear girl, I cannot scarcely write, but what must be, must be. I little thought, my dear sister, that in so short a time I should be so very unhappy. I cannot drag on life any longer, and I mean to put an end to it. Do not grieve for me. I think people are not happy after death, for I am sure I shall not be happy even in my grave. I shall watch over your pillow in the still hour of night, and when you little think it. My unhappines is partly on your account, when I think what your situation of life may be (an allusion to her sister's approaching marriage). Give my love to George, and if he does not make you a good husband, I shall haunt him until the day of his death, but if otherwise, my blessings shall attend him. Give my love to my father and Anne, for I bear her no envy, but she might have trusted me more as a sister, since we are of the same flesh and blood. Give my love to my mother." Emily Noble, of 7. Queen-street, Soho-square, said her mother had been married thrice, and that deceased was a daughter by a former husband. Decease called on witness on Monday evening, appeared in very good spirits, remained until ten o'clock, and then witness accompanied her to the Angle, Islington. Deaceased had no reason to be vexed at the approaching marriage of witness, nor had she any reason to complain of her sister Anne. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

FATAL DUEL AT LEIPSIC.—A letter from Leipsic states that, on the 18th ult., a student of that university, who had been killed in a duel arising out of a flight between the dogs of the respective parties, was buried by express order of the senate of the university without any of the usual ceremonies. A single coach with the deceased's father followed the body to the cemetery, and the clergyman pronounced a discourse over the grave, in which he said, "The deceased has lost his life to satisfy a false prejudice." Upon this, a student exclaimed, "No! he died in defending his honour." Notwithstanding the injunction of the senate, the burying ground was filled with students. The adversary of the deceased has become delirious from distress of mind at the fatal result of the meeting.

WEAR AND TEAR OF FACE.—"I don't know," said Dr. Johnson, "what is the matter with David (Garrick). I am afraid he is grown superannuated, for his prologues and epilogues used to be incomparable." "Nothing is so fatiguing," said Mrs. Thrale, "as the life of a wit; he and Wilkes are the two oldest men of their ages I know, for they have both worn themselves out being eternally on the rack to give entertainment to others." "David, madam," said the doctor, "looks much older than he is, for his face has had double the business of any other man's; it is never at rest: when he speaks one minute he has quite a different countenance to what he assumes the next. I don't believe he ever kept the same look for half an hour together during the whole course of his life; and such an eternal, fatiguing play of the muscles must, certainly, wear out a man's face before its real time." "O, yes" cried Mrs. Thrale "we must, certainly, make some allowance for such wear and tear of a man's face."

LAWYERS' CLIENTS always pay for what they have; and quite as often what they have't.

PLEASURE is to women what the sun is to the flower: if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, etiolates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as the must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps as necessary to the full developement of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.

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